

FIVE CENTS

PRECEDENT SET
BY RESULT OF
CHILE'S ELECTIONUnion of the Radical Elements
Effects Defeat of Combined
Conservative Forces—Action
of Court of Honor Is Upheld

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile has just gone through a situation similar to the Hayes-Tilden controversy of 1876 in the United States, and the choice of Arturo Alessandri for the presidency of the Republic followed a month's consideration of election returns by a Court of Honor, which was a political innovation in South America. Mr. Alessandri is the first Radical president ever elected in Chile, and the presidential campaign resulted in an entirely new alignment of parties that has changed the whole political life of the Republic. It is stated generally in Chile that until the last election the National Government always had been in the hands of 18 families. Today the government is in the hands of the working classes, and national politics have become a question of serious class struggle on vital problems, instead of an arrangement between old families.

Before the last election there were nine political parties in Chile of enough importance to figure in national elections. These were the Conservative, Liberal, Liberal Democratic, National, Independent, Nationalist, Radical, Democratic and Socialist parties. Through the last election the Radicals, Democrats, and Socialists, represented various shades of socialist thought, while the Conservative and National parties were reactionary. Nearly all the old land-owning families of the Republic belonged to the Conservative Party. The other four parties were built on less well-defined lines as regards conservatism, and socialism, and contained among their members both conservatives and radicals.

Extremes Opposed

The Socialists were so strong before the last presidential election and the big problems of the country had become so centered in questions of labor, production, and similar economic questions, that it was apparent to every one, both in and out of politics, that the campaign would be a battle between the old regime and the new. Accordingly, all other questions were overlooked for the moment, and the political line-up was rearranged strictly on a basis of conservatism and socialism. The nine parties were aligned into two, one of which contained all the shades of conservative politics and the other all the Socialists.

These two new parties are known as the Union National Party and the Liberal Alliance Party. The Union National Party contains all the old Conservatives, 50 per cent of the old Liberals, 40 per cent of the Liberal Democrats, 50 per cent of the Nationalists, 50 per cent of the Independents, and all the Nationalists. The Liberal Alliance Party contains all the Radicals, all the Democrats, all the Socialists, and the radical members of the other old parties. This alignment gave the Liberal Alliance Party 50 per cent of the old Liberal Party, 20 per cent of the Liberal Democrats, 20 per cent of the Nationalists, and 50 per cent of the Independents.

Factions Well Represented

The presidential candidates were typical of their parties. Luis Barros Borgoño, the candidate of the Union National Party, is a member of one of the oldest families in Chile, while Arturo Alessandri, the Liberal Alliance candidate, is the grandson of Italian immigrants. Barros Borgoño received his early education in the state colleges, and then studied law at the University of Chile, and was admitted to the bar upon graduating therefrom. Mr. Alessandri received his early education in a parochial school, and then went to work in the National Library. He studied law in the evenings and was later admitted to the bar.

Immediately they had received their degrees, both men started out on paths which led naturally to the leadership of two opposing lines of thought. Barros Borgoño went into government service under a Conservative government, and was in charge of the diplomatic section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and so distinguished himself in that post that he was chosen for a special mission to the general headquarters of the Army of Occupation in Lima. In 1884 he won an open competition for the post of reporter to the Supreme Court, and held that position until 1888, when he was made Secretary of War and Navy under President Balmaceda. Since that time he has constantly been prominently connected with the government, having been in the Cabinet several times. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs under President Benavente, and in that position signed the pact of the League of Nations for Chile. He is prominent politically and popular socially, and was considered to be the strongest man of the Conservatives here.

As soon as Mr. Alessandri received his admission to the bar he became a member of the Progressive Club and of the Liberal Party, and soon became prominent in that party because of his liberal and advanced policies. On two occasions when a Liberal victory at the polls gave Chile a somewhat less conservative government than it had under the Conservatives, Mr. Alessandri served in the Cabinet. While Minister of Industry and Public Works he visited the northern provinces, stimulating national industries and developing several plans for railroads.

When he was not in the Cabinet, Mr. Alessandri was in Congress as deputy or senator from northern sections of the country, representing a constituency made up largely of nitrate workers and other members of the laboring classes.

Issue Clearly Defined
With such a party line-up and such candidates, the presidential campaign naturally caused a very well-defined separation of classes, with no modified shades of belief in between them. On one side were arrayed all the old families of Chile, the wine-growers and all property owners and all the old-time politicians. On the other were the working classes. Such a separation for the first time in a country's history could not but produce a bitter campaign, and the one that resulted was the hardest fought that Chile has seen. Also, it was the closest election in Chilean history, so close, in fact, that the campaign judges feared to announce the result.

Mr. Alessandri addressed himself directly to the laboring classes, promising them reforms for which they had been clamoring. He sought particularly the votes of the nitrate workers in the north, of the labor unionists in the larger cities, and of the agricultural workers in the south, and he got them.

Under the law of Chile, the election is conducted on July 25, and the electoral college meets on July 25, it is generally known before the latter date about how many electoral votes each candidate has received. The election brought out the largest labor vote ever polled in Chile, but no announcement was made of the result, and as July 25 drew near the situation became tense. Finally the electors met, considered the returns, and announced that Mr. Alessandri had received 179 electoral votes and Barros Borgoño 178.

Immediately, Chile was confronted with a situation similar to that which confronted the United States during the Hayes-Tilden controversy. The Barros Borgoño Party protested the finding of the electoral college, charged the Liberal Alliance with fraud and refused to abide by the decision. In a day the intensity of the dispute had reached a point where it threatened to become critical. Open threats were made by the working classes that they would not recognize the government of Mr. Alessandri, and a general strike was declared in Santiago and Valparaiso.

The government called 12,000 troops into Santiago, placed machine guns and infantry guards around the government and congressional palaces, established an air-tight censorship on international cable and telegraph lines, and endeavored in every way possible to divert public attention to the troop movements in the north, where 20,000 soldiers had been mobilized on the Peruvian and Bolivian frontiers.

Court of Honor Proposed

In answer to the charges of fraud, the Liberal Alliance, or Radical Party, proposed the formation of a Court of Honor, stating that it would be willing to abide by the decision of such a court. The Conservatives accepted this proposal, and the Court of Honor was appointed, consisting of seven members. Two were former vice-presidents of the republic, and two others were the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The appointment of these four was agreed upon by the contending factions, and the appointment of the other three was left to them, with the stipulation that two of the three should be representatives of the opposing parties, and that the third should be a man without political affiliations, whose personal character should be such as to inspire the confidence of all the citizens of Chile.

The constitution of the Court of Honor was accepted everywhere in Chile as the solution of a particularly difficult situation, and the character and prominence of the members of the court were such that their good faith could not be questioned even by the most enthusiastic partisan.

The Court of Honor threw out only one electoral vote. Then it awarded two of the contested votes to Barros Borgoño, and the remaining two to Mr. Alessandri, and although this reduced the electoral college's finding for Mr. Alessandri, it still left him with a majority of one electoral vote over his opponent, and the Court of Honor, by a vote of 5 to 2, confirmed that decision and declared Arturo Alessandri the lawfully elected President of Chile.

TROOPS SENT TO HAWAII

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor—London (Tuesday).—The text of the German note of protest to the Council of the League of Nations against the sanctions imposed upon Germany by the allied powers, following the breakdown of the London conference, was issued tonight. The points contained in the note are as follows:

1. Regarding the occupation of three towns on the Rhine, Germany points out that, by Article 429, evacuation can only be delayed if the Allies are afraid of unprovoked aggression by Germany; further, provision only is made for reoccupation of the territory previously evacuated;
2. Regarding the economic measures, Germany urges that the British, Belgian, and Italian governments had promised not to apply measures for the partial confiscation of the purchase price of German goods;
3. Regarding the setting up of a special customs régime on the Rhine, the Peace Treaty only provides for this if necessary to safeguard the interests of the Rhineland people themselves.

FRENCH GENERAL'S
MISSION TO TURKEYFrench Commissioner in Syria to
Seek to Improve Relations
With Turks—Serious Case
of the Salonika Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—General Gouraud, High Commissioner in Syria and commander-in-chief of the armies of the Levant, leaves Paris tonight to resume his functions in the Near East. He will make a short stay at Constantinople, where he will endeavor to improve the relations between France and Turkey.

Speaking to the press, he declared that the civil and military administration was at once firm and liberal. He was optimistic about the possibilities of the future. The regions under the French mandate are admirably situated for maritime traffic, and have agricultural wealth sufficient to satisfy the deficiency of cereals in France.

As to the evacuation of Cilicia, General Gouraud is content to see the hostilities between Turkey and France coming to an end. "Our military action," he said, "was dictated by circumstances. Without considering the Turks as enemies, it was necessary to consider them as serious adversaries. The honor of the French army is now secure."

Greek Inconsistency Noted

There is a paragraph in the "Intransigent" relative to the prospects of Greece resuming warfare with Turkey and the action of the Allies in that eventuality, which the representative of The Christian Science Monitor sends without comment: "The Greeks do not know what they want. They dismissed Mr. Venizelos on the pretext that he meant war. They have acclaimed King Constantine as a pacificator. But today it is Constantine who throws them into war and declares an offensive against Turkey. If the entente had the smallest claim to solidarity, it would 24 hours ago have signified to Constantine that he is forbidden to reopen war against Turkey, which has given proofs of pacific good will."

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has received from Athens and Salonika information concerning a large number of refugees at Salonika. They are in a deplorable condition. They are not Russians, but Greeks, who were driven by the Venizelos Government to take up lands in Macedonia. Since the fall of the Venizelos Government no arrangements have been made for these people, who continue to arrive by shiploads.

Refugees in Salonika

Colonel Olds of the American Red Cross has made urgent representations to the Greek Government. The fresh arrival of 2000 more refugees is likely to bring the situation to a climax. There are now 6000 people in refugee camps, which have only accommodation for a fifth of that number. Nourishment, apart from housing, is insufficient. One million drachmas, given by the Greek Government, is totally inadequate. Details of the conditions, as stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, reveal a deplorable state of affairs.

Queen Sophie, it is understood, is taking great personal interest in the matter. She has made an appeal to the Greek Cabinet. Athens newspapers demand action to prevent a catastrophe that may be a national disgrace. Greek conscience is shocked and public opinion abroad is likely to be turned against Greece. What has happened is that the colonization of refugees inland, according to the original plan, has been prevented by physical strife and brigandage in Macedonian territory where it was hoped to send them. It will be impossible to colonize all refugees this year.

GERMAN PROTEST
TO LEAGUE ISSUED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The text of the German note of protest to the Council of the League of Nations against the sanctions imposed upon Germany by the allied powers, following the breakdown of the London conference, was issued tonight. The points contained in the note are as follows:

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3. Regarding the setting up of a special customs régime on the Rhine, the Peace Treaty only provides for this if necessary to safeguard the interests of the Rhineland people themselves.

Germany finally appeals to the League to enforce the Covenant and cause the abandonment of violence by the Allies, which, she states, "constitutes an unwarrantable violation of peace."

NEWS SUMMARY

The foreign relations policies of the United States are on the way to definite formulation by the new Administration. Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, yesterday presented a survey of the international situation as it affects America to the Cabinet at its regular meeting, and his report will be the basis for the American foreign policy. Meanwhile President Harding has issued the call to Congress to meet on April 11 in what is likely to be the most important session in several years. Peace with Germany, revision of the tax laws and the tariff, and a resolution of the railroad tangle are a few of the problems that will press for action.

Economic and industrial affairs occupied a large place in the American news of yesterday. The farmers reported a victory of considerable proportions in the reduction by 5 to 20 per cent in the prices of farm implements and machinery, following a period of refusal of farmers to buy such products at high prices, coupled with conferences between the manufacturers and representatives of the Farm Bureau Federation.

The fair protest of the farmers' cooperative grain marketing plan has commended itself to allied producers, and a call has been issued to fruit growers in all parts of the United States to attend a conference for the purpose of establishing a similar organization.

Organized Labor in Illinois is fighting a bill introduced in the Legislature of that State to prohibit "unwarranted industrial warfare." Labor leaders feel that the effect of such a law would be to wipe out unions, since it would forbid any form of picketing or any concerted action by employees.

The hearings before the Secretary of Labor on the controversy between the packers and their employees are progressing, but no sign of an agreement is reported as yet.

The latest drive in the Supreme Court of the United States against the Eighteenth Amendment is not disturbing the prohibition forces. A case from California presents the old contention, already overruled, that the ratification was invalid because referendums were not held in certain states, and also offers the new argument that the provision that ratification must be within a certain time limit, as set forth in Article V of the Constitution. Dry leaders declare that the suit probably has been carried to the Supreme Court in an effort to revive an issue that has already been settled. The determination of the prohibition forces to see that the law is not only enforced but also enforced as shown by the action of the United States in New York in calling on the President to see that men are appointed to positions in the enforcement machine who are not only efficient but have the cause of enforcement at heart.

Though the full results of the voting in the Upper Silesian plebiscite are not yet to hand, it is evident that later figures are not likely to affect the general result. A substantial German majority of the total vote and German victories in at least 12 of the 15 voting areas are assured. Owing to some southern districts having polled for Poland, however, it is expected that frontier lines will have to be drawn through some of the most thickly populated mining areas, though customs barriers under such circumstances might prove unworkable. But final frontier decisions are not expected before June.

General Gouraud, returning to Syria as French High Commissioner, is to pay his respects to the Sultan at Constantinople and "improve the relations between France and Turkey." While Opportunist France is ending her war with the Turks, however, it looks as though the Greeks will take up the struggle to try and save a bad situation, following the Sevres Treaty revision. Constantine the "pacifier," is declared by the French "Intransigent" to be urging war, and the newspaper would welcome a check being placed upon him by the entente.

Greece finds herself with thousands of Greek refugees in distress upon her hands at Salonika. These people had been invited by the Venizelos government to take up lands in Macedonia, but owing to the fall of the government, physical strife and brigandage, they were left unprotected. Present relief is totally inadequate, and the Greek conscience is said to be shocked at the situation.

That the more or less universal trade depression is by no means over is shown notably in Britain's latest figures of unemployment. These record 1,315,200 persons on the registers of the unemployment exchange, an increase of 60,523 over the previous week. To these figures must be added 751,800 short-time claimants.

It is curious to note in this connection that the Daily Express in a meeting held last week, sought to deal with Irish unemployment. Measures were also proposed to insure smoothness of working in Irish industries by establishing a conciliation board between employers and employees. Decrees are to be issued through the Sinn Féin "department of trade" naming the articles of British manufacture to be prohibited until "British war of aggression upon the Irish people" ceases.

Germany's protest against the sanctions includes an appeal to the League of Nations to cause the abandonment of "violence by the Allies," which, she states, "constitutes an unwarrantable violation of peace."

HUGHES REPORT ON
FOREIGN RELATIONSSurvey by Secretary of State
Expected to Form Basis of
Policies—Liquidation and
Postal Service Are Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Since Charles Evans Hughes has been Secretary of State he has been studying the conditions and relations of foreign countries, and the results of his survey and study were presented in the form of a comprehensive report to the President and members of the Cabinet yesterday, when, for the first time since Mr. Harding became President, the subject of foreign relations was discussed. The President made it plain, after the meeting, that the report had nothing to do with the League of Nations or the Peace Treaty, but that it was concerned wholly with the conditions which have resulted from the war and which affect the foreign relations of the United States.

It is expected that with the survey of foreign relations completed, the government will be in a position to formulate its foreign policies. Although Mr. Hughes in his statement on Monday indicated that the Russian situation was one for the State Department rather than for his own to deal with, both the President and the State Department stated yesterday that they had nothing to say on that subject at present. The fact that Congress is to meet soon is responsible for the postponement of definite action on certain matters in which foreign policies are concerned, and whatever action is being taken now is commercial rather than political, for example foreign trade corporations, under the Treasury Department, and the enterprises being proposed by the Department of Commerce. The Shipping Board will be brought into the program, too, before long, if plans now simmering develop.

Liquidation Agency Urged

The subject of a liquidation agency of some sort, which has been touched upon before, was brought up again at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. Point was given to the urgency of such a commission or commissioner by a letter brought to the attention of the President by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, in which it was stated that unless something was done by next Monday the government would lose \$15,000,000 which it had invested in a shipping yard in that State, unless it decided to put in \$1,300,000 more and buy it. Similar questions brought about by the war's aftermath are constantly recurring, and it is evident to the President and the Cabinet that there should be some one or more persons clothed with authority to deal promptly with such matters. One of the first things asked of Congress when it convenes in special session on April 11 will be the establishment of some such liquidating agency.

Congestion of Mail

Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, brought to the attention of the Cabinet the congestion of mail in Washington, brought about, he said, mainly through the action of government officials, and urged that they undertake to reform their methods and make it easier for the department to reach the degree of efficiency aimed at. The city post office receives daily about 700,000 letters and postcards, of which 600,000 are mailed between 4 and 8 o'clock in the evening. About 75 per cent of this mail comes from the government and Mr. Hays, therefore, asks that officials do their part in sending out their mail in such a way that it would not all come into the office at the end of the day. Re-

forms, he indicated, should begin at home if the postal service was to be bettered. There have been intimations in Congress that the country would be better served if the government sent out its mail by mail. Mr. Hays has just returned from a visit of inspection to New York and Chicago, and as a result, will seek to improve the parcel post service, which has grown to great dimensions. Increase in the size of the parcels now being sent by post has led to a situation which requires special attention. To a large extent the postal service has taken over the business formerly done by the express companies. This work cannot be handled by the ordinary clerical force but requires more of the sort of labor used by express companies.

LABOR DISCUSSES
REPARATION PLANSFrench Federation Seeks to Or-
ganize Scheme of Collabora-
tion With Germany in Recon-
structing Devastated Regions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless
PARIS, France (Monday).—Today a most important conference was organized in Paris by the Confédération Générale du Travail. The object was to consider the possibility of a solution of the reparations problem, so far as the northern regions are concerned, by direct cooperation of the workers of France and of Germany. Steps have been taken in this direction already.

At Geneva an accord was recently drawn up between the working class organizations of the two countries. The Syndicalist International at Amsterdam is studying the question and will shortly hold a conference. There is a certain opinion in France which sees in the collaboration of French and German labor, Germany to supply the materials, the most practical form of obtaining a portion, and that perhaps the most vital portion, of the promised reparations.

It is true that hitherto the governments have not been favorable to such schemes. Today's meeting brought together representatives of the federation and qualified representatives of the populations of the north and east.

Marcel Laurent, secretary of the federation, says that ever since the armistice, trade unionists have envisaged a policy of collaboration with Germany, and, even before the signing of the Treaty, communicated to the government the results of meetings with representatives of the general organization of German trade unions. It is contended that the German workers would be willing to cooperate. Proposals of the German Government have been vague, but it is considered that were the proper steps taken it would be possible to elaborate them.

Recently Raymond Poincaré expressed to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor a guarded and conditional approval of a possible scheme for reparations in kind, and Gustave Hervé uttered an eloquent article in support. Armand Briand, the Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies, referred to the objections, which are undoubtedly grave. As for the precise proposals of the federation, whatever they may be thought of the general idea, they require cautious examination. Apparently the suggestion is to accord to organizations, which would contain all categories of interested persons, full responsibility of reconstruction. While reserve is necessary, the broad basis of cooperation in the repair of the ruined regions appears to be acceptable and hopeful, and some of the newspapers today begin to take notice of the activities in this sense of the Confédération.

VOTE EXPECTED TO
CHANGE FRONTIER
OF UPPER SILESIAPartial Polish Successes May
Cause Plebiscite Commission to
Recommend a Partitioning of
the Debated Territory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The results of the Upper Silesian plebiscite so far seem to indicate that this rich industrial territory will go to Germany, and, as this was one of the conditions of the reparations offer of Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Secretary, there are prospects of the Allies and Germany finding a way out of the present impasse.

The plebiscite seems to have been conducted with the minimum of disturbance, and it now remains, according to the annex of Article 88 of the Versailles Treaty, for the principal allied and associated powers, on receipt of the report from the boundary commission of the number of votes cast in each commune, and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the frontier of Germany in Upper Silesia, to fix the frontier line. The systematic German propaganda has evidently been more effective than the more theatrical work done on behalf of Poland under the leadership of Wojciech Korfanty.

Revised Voting Figures

The revised figures given to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a high German official show 713,700 votes cast in favor of Germany, against 460,700 in favor of Poland. It was stated that all towns and industrial centers show German majorities, while country districts will shortly hold a conference. There is a certain opinion in France which sees in the collaboration of French and German labor, Germany to supply the materials, the most practical form of obtaining a portion, and that perhaps the most vital portion, of the promised reparations.

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German Authority's View

The German authority pointed out that the Versailles Treaty provides that the report of the inter-allied commission shall take into account the wishes of the inhabitants, also the "geographical and economic conditions of the locality." This latter clause is felt to have been inserted with the idea of meeting present conditions, and many areas that have gone to Poland by a small majority will in the end remain German and a compromise be made in districts that have less vital relations to the welfare of Germany.

The final decision regarding the frontiers is not expected before June at the earliest, when it will be found, he said, that, with the exception of two or three communes, the whole of Upper Silesia will remain German. When the decision has been finally promulgated, the German authority said it is expected that the Allies will come forward with fresh terms to relieve the present impossible conditions that are ruling the trade of both Germany and Great Britain.

Joy over the Upper Silesian victory, he said, has been greatly tempered by the sense of injustice that prevails in Germany owing to the imposition of the sanctions. "It was expected," he added, "that Germany would cave in at the threat of their application (owing in a great measure to the effect it would have on the Upper Silesian vote). The answer has been given, and Germany will maintain her present position."

Scenes at the Polling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Oppeln

OPPELN, Upper Silesia (Monday).—A substantial German majority on the total vote and German victories, if in some cases by the slightest majorities, in at least 12 out of the 15 voting areas into which Upper Silesia was divided, sum up the results of yesterday's momentous plebiscite. German confidence in victory would seem to have been justified, although it must be frankly confessed that the Poles did considerably better in some districts than even friendly observers had anticipated. The frontier voting area of Pless and Rybnik which are at present almost entirely agricultural, but of great economic importance owing to the vast undeveloped coal fields they contain, gave Polish majorities, while the Poles also secured an unexpected triumph in the voting area of Tarnowitz, just north

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of Viala, an important industrial triangle, the struggle for which was particularly keen and exciting.

Great German triumphs were obtained in the voting areas of Neustadt, Rosenberg, Kossel, Gilewitz and Oppeln. A neck-and-neck struggle for votes took place in the so-called industrial triangle which lies on the eastern frontier of Upper Silesia and has Beuthen as the apex and Gilewitz and Katowice as the base. The skilled workers of the two latter places voted solidly for Germany, whereas the miners enabled the Poles to put up a big fight in Beuthen. The result in the last mentioned center, according to unofficial figures, gives Germany a small majority on the huge total of 150,000 votes.

It would seem that Germany has got a handsome majority in the so-called industrial triangle. The German plebiscite authorities informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that fully 60 per cent of the poll went to Germany. Polling passed off harmoniously throughout Upper Silesia yesterday, the formidable display of the Allies preventing all disorders and frightening the terrorists. Reports reaching the allied commission from all parts of the plebiscite territory represent the population as calm today.

Distribution of Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

KATOWITZ, Upper Silesia (Monday)—While the German and Polish governments alike disavowed all attempts to terrorize the voters, many unofficial organizations on both sides actively attempted to interfere with the freedom of the vote. Armed German and Polish bands, roving through wilder Upper Silesian districts broke up election meetings, and, in at least two cases, held up special trains carrying out-voters and threatened them with severe consequences unless they voted for the cause which the terrorists championed.

It is estimated that over 250 special trains, carrying out-voters, reached Upper Silesia. The number of German out-voters is stated to have been about 160,000, and those of the Poles close to 140,000. Out-voters came from India, England, the United States, and a party numbering 150 arrived from the Argentine.

Thirty thousand allied troops, mostly French, but also containing British and Italian contingents under General Lerond, now in Upper Silesia are ready with a view to guaranteeing the secrecy and freedom of the vote and suppressing any disorders which might follow the proclamation of the poll. Miners and peasants voted mainly Polish, but ironworkers, officials, the middle classes and the great landlords declared in favor of continued union with Germany. The practical bankruptcy of Poland led many Poles to vote for Germany also.

German Accusations Refuted

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—Every day before the plebiscite was held new protests reached Warsaw from the Polish population of Upper Silesia against permitting the emigrant Silesians to vote, in view of the system of falsification said to have been carried on by the German authorities. Germany continued to inundate Europe with accusations of Polish violence and of the concentration of Polish troops on the west frontier. These accusations were refuted by the Polish Government and, it is said, contained no truth, but were, nevertheless, made use of for purposes of agitation both by Germans and their friends abroad who endeavored to convince Europe that for economic and political reason Upper Silesia ought to remain in German hands.

SOVIET MISSION'S DIFFICULTIES IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The baggage of the Russian Soviet commercial mission, which arrived here last Thursday, and which the Reds refused to allow the customs authorities to open, has been examined by officials, who discovered the trunks to be full of gold, diamonds, platinum and it is suspected, of false Italian banknotes. The luggage, consisting of 27 packages, had remained in the customs offices over the week-end, and as no one appeared to claim them, they were opened. A threatening crowd of Fascist patrolled the street outside and even made attempts to break into the building and seize the luggage. A fine of 25,000 lire has been imposed on the Russian delegates and the articles found, valued at several million lire, will be confiscated. Members of the Soviet mission now demand their passports.

CRIME DECREASE IN CHICAGO SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Decrease in the number of crimes committed in Chicago under the police administration of Charles Fitzmorris as chief, is shown by figures announced comparing his administration to that of his predecessor. The report of the state superintendent of paroles and pardons, William Colvin, likewise states that crime is on the wane throughout the State.

The results of Mr. Colvin's survey are published in a pamphlet defending the Illinois parole law and which says that parole laws in the various states are not responsible for crimes that follow wars. Reports from sheriffs, chiefs of police and state's attorneys, it continues, show that, in general, prisoners on parole are making good.

PROBLEMS FACING THE NEW CONGRESS

While Republicans Have Large Majorities in Both Houses, Acute Differences May Disturb Administration Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There have been few congresses in American history that have been confronted with such a formidable array of problems demanding urgent settlement as the new Congress which meets at 12 noon on April 11, in response to the call issued by President Warren G. Harding, yesterday.

The special session was decided on after the Republican leaders, in concert with the President, had surveyed the situation and reached the conclusion that the affairs of the country would not permit putting off the special session, which it is intended to devote largely to carrying out Republican ideals of reconstruction.

Since the new Administration came into office, every effort has been made to harmonize differences of view, in the interest of solidarity on a given program. It is, however, apparent that all too much with the situation, despite the almost unprecedented majorities of the Republican Party in both houses, there are acute differences which may seriously interfere with any set program. These differences are creeping to the surface despite efforts made by President Harding to reconcile divergent views on party policies.

Tariff and Revenue

Some of the numerous problems that must be tackled involve decisions on general policies which the Administration will launch. For the moment the tariff and revenue questions are receiving the greatest degree of airing. The leadership of both houses is far from united and this is particularly true of the tariff question, which is endangering Republican harmony. Agricultural interests are clamoring loudly for an emergency tariff, which it is now proposed to give the right of way. Not content with emergency legislation, the tariffites are preparing for permanent legislation. While profound misgivings exist on this question, both in the White House and among many Republican leaders who have heeded the voice of business and its urgings for revenue revision, while practically disclaiming interest in the immediate and permanent tariff revision, this is only one instance of the possibility of divided councils.

Naval and Military Policies

On the question of naval and military policies the Administration is also likely to meet with some snags. Failure of the army and navy appropriations to pass means that the discussion of naval and military policy will come up afresh to harass the Republican leaders. The two bills involve nearly \$1,000,000,000, and will furnish a test of the extent to which the economy forces in both houses can influence policies. The naval bill, in particular, will be taken as sound-biting the keynote of the American naval program. The elements that objected so vigorously to the appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the navy bill, are expected to renew their attacks on the program. With the large addition of Republicans to both houses, it is probable that the "discipline" whip will be vigorously applied and programs put through by steamroller tactics.

Transportation Tangles

Transportation by land and sea is apparently in a tangle which has reached a stage of demoralization. The affairs of the railroads are approaching financial bankruptcy, while the affairs of the United States Shipping Board are even more tangled, so tangled, in fact, that men of affairs hesitate to tackle the problem. The merchant fleet built by the government has been the football of politics and focus of bitter attack. The fleet is not making any more of a financial showing than the roads are making under private management and control. As far as returns are concerned, the merchant marine fleet is proving a "white elephant." Here, as in the case of the railroads, the question of permanent policy is involved. The disposition is undoubtedly to get the government out of the business as soon as possible, taking the large amount of loss involved in construction and depreciation as part of the American venture. At the moment, the actual administration of the fleet under the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 appears to be as tangled as any phase of the nation's business.

Prohibition Problems

Among the big problems, prohibition enforcement and the strengthening of the Volstead act will demand urgent attention. Here, as in the case of the Shipping Board, the Administration has reached a stage of demoralization. The situation as it is, has been presented to the attention of President Harding, who is being urged to select the new officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue with a view to the better enforcement of the Volstead act. Remedial legislation to strengthen weak joints of the structure will be brought into both houses.

President Harding has promised the reorganization of the executive departments so as to "bring more order to government." This reorganization involves an inquiry into existing duplication and inefficient methods which cause the work of the government to be conducted clumsily and extravagantly. It is probable that no set plan of reorganization will be launched until after a joint committee of the two houses has conducted an investigation. The installation

ment of a regular budget system will be a part of any reorganization scheme.

Control of Big Industries

The bringing of more business into government has its reverse side, and is represented in problems awaiting action by Congress. There is a very forceful demand for greater control of big industries, on the plea that they are charged with a public interest. The claim is echoed by the standard Republican leaders, who demand less government in business. The fight will centerize round two measures, namely the packer control bill and the Calder coal bill. There are other measures of similar character, like the proposed regulation of gambling on the grain exchanges and legislation of cooperative farm organizations.

Several measures of more or less importance failed of passage in the last session, and to that extent clog the program. Among these were the immigration bill, the maternity bill, soldiers' bonus legislation, good roads legislation, et cetera. The latter two measures will demand attention, but the minor bills have a poor show because of the pressure of important matters.

At two points the domestic program is liable to be retarded by considerations of foreign policies. The proposed repeal of the Panama Canal tolls act and the Colombian treaty will be in the forefront as Congress convenes. Both measures are bound to involve a good deal of opposition.

GERMAN PLEAS FOR SILESIA ANSWERED

Mr. Paderewski Declares Loss of Territory Would Not Affect Germany's Ability to Meet Allied Reparation Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In his statement on Monday warning against German propaganda in connection with the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, Ignace Paderewski, former Premier of Poland, said:

"Until the fate of the territory is actually settled you will hear much of the German arguments as to why they should be allowed to hold Silesia. 'First, that without the coal and the great industrial plants the economic rebuilding of Germany is impossible and the stabilizing of the world at large would be accordingly delayed. 'Second, and this is a most sordid and cruel argument, that without Silesia Germany will be unable to pay her indemnity to the Allied governments, but with Silesia she will make almost immediate payment.' Mr. Simons, you may remember, at the London conference, there boldly made the suggestion that for the purpose of settlement Silesia must be restored to Germany, no matter how the plebiscite resulted."

"Thirdly, that the Germans are the only God-given people in the world to administer this district, and that the world's supply will be seriously curtailed if the Poles are awarded this territory, because of their inability to function in the mines. 'The Coal Supply' 'Let us examine these declarations. Silesian coal is not and never has been a factor in German industrial life. It has been largely used for the development of Silesian industries and for export into Austria-Hungary and Russia. Even when the losses of German coal fields on the west are taken into consideration Germany still has more coal than she needs for her legitimate industrial development. Not quite so much as she would like for her armament activities, but that should hardly be an important argument at this time."

"There is absolutely no basis for the German argument that her ability to meet the indemnity demands will be affected by the loss of Silesia. She is simply availing herself of a trading argument, and the manufacturers in the surrounding countries who are already being overwhelmed with goods made in Germany are able to testify on that point. The Polish authorities have already agreed that in the event of their winning the territory they will assume and the allied powers will assume the proportion of the German indemnities which would be normally assessed on Silesia if it remained a German possession."

Polish Mining Activities

"As for Polish capacity and efficiency in mining activities, I wish to make one statement. In the Donbrows-Sonowice coal fields, part of the great Silesian coal basin, Polish miners with indifferent, antiquated tools, because the Germans refused to sell them real equipment, with blasting powder dug from old Austrian shells, with home-made fuses, have been producing per man equal tonnage of coal with the men in Silesia who had had the best German machines and explosives. Only a short while ago the Polish engineers solemnly invited the engineers of the allied countries to send an expert mission to prove their declarations on this point."

"There is one final thought. In the great hall at Versailles when the decision was reached to provide for a plebiscite in Upper Silesia, the step was taken in recognition of the great principle of the self-determination of peoples. We have moved far from our early ideas, but I can feel that we have drifted so far from our moorings that this self-determination of peoples should be made a plebiscite for the self-determination of coal, iron mines and steel mills."

SINN FEIN ACTIVE IN TRADE AFFAIRS

Dail Eireann Meets to Consider Industrial Situation—Changes in British Cabinet May Further Cause of Reconciliation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A meeting of members of the Dail Eireann who are not yet lodged in jails was held last week, according to a statement which has now been circulated regarding its discussions and decisions, and it is noticeable that, so far as is revealed, the proceedings showed no prospect of bridging the rift between the elected representatives of the Irish people and the British Government.

On the other hand, evidence that the Dail is still making serious efforts to justify its claim to be capable of managing the administration of the country was abundant. Measures were proposed to insure smoothness of working in industry by the establishment of conciliation boards, between employers and employees, and measures were also discussed to deal with the unemployment question.

Difficulties in taking the coming census were foreshadowed by the attitude of the Dail, which has authorized the Republican Minister for Home Affairs to forbid the taking of the census as an "invasion by an alien authority of the rights of the Irish people." An economic boycott of British goods and of Ulster products is favored by members of the Dail, who voted for the initiation of an intensive campaign for the development of Irish manufactures and the fostering of industries essential for the employment of Irishmen and women and vital to the economic life of the nation, in addition to progressive exclusion of certain articles of British manufacture, the prohibition to last until the British war of aggression upon the Irish people ceased. Decrees will be issued through the Sinn Fein "department of trade" naming prohibited articles.

Discussing the Irish situation in quarters favorable to direct negotiations between the British Government and Sinn Fein representatives, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that for the moment no development need be looked for in the Irish situation, so long as the government is concerned. Great disappointment is felt that the sudden retirement of Mr. Bonar Law from public life prevented the keenly expected statement on Irish affairs from Mr. Lloyd George at the 1920 Club last week, and as soon as the Premier and Mr. Austen Chamberlain have had an opportunity of discussing their future, which they will do at a series of private meetings that will be held within the next few days, then something may be looked for.

Mr. Bonar Law was the rock on which the critics of the government's Irish policy split, the informant stated, and it is hoped that the less conciliatory elements within the Cabinet, who are alleged to have been responsible for the impossible terms laid down as a condition of a truce with Sinn Fein last year, will be won over to an attitude more favorable to peace. Reports of disagreement within the Cabinet on the policy adopted to suppress disorder in Ireland have been frequent, and if Mr. Austen Chamberlain prove not so adamant as Mr. Bonar Law, he will be in a better position to prove it as leader of that party upon which the Premier's majority depends than he was as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

If direct negotiations are instituted between Sinn Fein and the government (and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed on good authority that at least a section of the Cabinet is inclining toward that method of approaching a solution) then it is hoped that the impossible demand that Sinn Fein should lay down its arms before coming to the conference table will not be made. "If you can only get hold of the branches, you can easily shake off the plums," said the authority.

LOSS TO SCHOOLS BY VACCINATION RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

FRESNO, California—The city schools of Fresno are losing from \$500 to \$700 a day on account of loss of attendance due to the ban against unvaccinated children, according to a report by Jerome O. Cross, city superintendent of schools, to the Fresno Board of Health, requesting it to lift the vaccination regulations.

Mr. Cross pointed out that the

school appropriation was based on the attendance, and he presented figures showing that out of a total enrollment of 19,898, the attendance was now only 8329. Of the absentees, he said, 515 were out on account of non-vaccination. The request was refused, although the secretary of the board stated that it had never declared an epidemic.

FRUIT GROWERS ARE ASKED TO COOPERATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fruit growers in all parts of the United States have been invited to send delegates to a conference called by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to organize for cooperative marketing on a commodity basis and a nation-wide scale, similar to the organizations being formed by the Farmers Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen, which recently announced its plan, and the Farmers Live-Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen. The conference is to be held here on April 5. C. H. Gustafson, chairman of the Grain Marketing Committee and director of the Cooperative Marketing Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is to preside.

The ratification meeting of the Farmers Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen is to convene in Chicago on April 6. H. C. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, has been invited to deliver the chief address. The Farmers Live Stock Marketing Committee will hold its second meeting in Chicago on April 7. Subcommittees are to report and definite investigations are to be outlined.

SUPERDREADNAUGHT COLORADO LAUNCHED

CAMDEN, New Jersey—The superdreadnaught Colorado was launched at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yard yesterday. At the luncheon following the launching, Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, spoke for a strong and well-balanced navy and for a navy with the highest morale. The Colorado when completed will have a full load displacement of 33,600 tons. The main armament will consist of eight 16-inch guns, and the secondary battery will have fourteen 5-inch rapid fire guns. The Colorado will have the latest features in her defensive plan for protection against torpedo attacks. The overall length is 624.6 feet. The ship will be electrically driven and will have 28,000 horsepower.

MEASURES FOR SAFETY IN MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The coal miners and coal operators have until recommending legislation which has for its purpose increased safety in the operation of the mines. The bills are for the registration of persons employed in or about the mines; providing for safety appliances and ventilation in mines; for the salaries of mine inspectors and for a school of mines.

PASSPORTS FOR HOLLAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Passports for American citizens desiring to visit Holland will now be valid for a full year, the Dutch Legation announced yesterday. The Netherlands consular officers in the United States have been authorized to grant the visa on their own judgment, and under it Americans will be permitted to enter and leave Holland as many times on one passport as they find necessary during one year.

VERMONT STATE TAX

MONTPELIER, Vermont—In a statement to the House of Representatives the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee said that a 20-cent direct state tax for this year and a 40-cent tax next year or a 30-cent tax for each of the two years would be needed to meet the state budget. He said the estimated revenues for the two years were \$5,500,000 and the estimated expenditures \$5,111,569.

JURY SERVICE FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The New Jersey Legislature has passed a bill giving women the legal right to serve on all juries. A measure was also passed exempting school teachers from being summoned for jury duty.

ITALIAN HUNGER STRIKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Thirty anarchists, in prison at Milan, as well as Enrico Malatesta, have been hunger striking for three days.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN BRITISH INDUSTRY

Far-Reaching Results to Losses in Coal Trade—Unemployment Increases—Delays in Opening of Trade With Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—So far from any sign of general recovery in British trade having yet appeared, the situation is growing worse in several important industries. Latest unemployment returns, issued by the Ministry of Labor, show that there are 1,515,200 persons on the list registers of the unemployment exchanges in the kingdom, an increase of 60,523 over the previous week. The figures are exclusive of short-time claimants, whose number about 751,800.

In the Bristol boot trade, which has an important place in that city, several firms are closing their factories indefinitely. As short time has been worked, there is already much distress and arrangements are being made to feed children. Distress is also increasing in South Wales, and this is explained by figures, just published, showing the state of the coal trade there during February. The output fell from 3,166,000 tons in January, to 2,689,000 tons. Although the special output bonus wage had dropped from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per day, the effect of the lower output, set against the continuous overhead charges, was to increase the loss per ton from 13s. 7d. to 17s. 10d. and the loss for the whole coal field during February alone was just over £2,000,000.

Lower Coal Prices

The price of coal showed a decrease, as compared with January, of 14s. 4d. per ton for bunkers, 9s. 6d. for export, and 1s. 2d. for inland consumption. The average cost of production per ton was 53s., and of this, 38s. 7d. went in wages.

In the cotton trade, manufacturers have decided that short-time working cannot be modified. Spinners of American cotton are working only 24 hours per week, and of Egyptian, four days per week. In the weaving section conditions are worse, and many more operatives are totally unemployed. The number receiving whole or part-time unemployment benefit is 200,000.

A representative of the Russian trade delegation is in Cardiff discussing with the Lord Mayor and commercial men the possibility of reviving trade. "Little relief in this direction is likely at present, however, and the same applies to wool and cotton textiles, because two other cases of attachment of Russian goods have to be decided in the courts before any interchange of commodities between Great Britain and Russia can begin."

Delay in Russian Pact

Leonid Krassin, leader of the Russian delegation in England, has had 1000 standards of timber and a consignment of potassium brought to England. A Russian timber merchant claims one on the ground that he has found his chalk mark on one plank, and the former owner of a Russian potassium factory claims the other because he contends that all potassium from Russia belongs to him. These cases have caused delay in completing a locomotive repairing contract with Armstrong, Whitworth & Company. Under this contract the firm would always have 50 Russian engines in its shops for repair, but Mr. Krassin states that, until security from attachment is guaranteed, none of these engines can be risked.

MERIT SYSTEM IN POSTAL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Merit is to govern in the Post Office Department, according to Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, who told 3000 employees of the New York office that the postal system was an institution for service

and not for profit, that it was not and would not be an institution for politics, and that he believed in the fullest possible application of civil service ideals. "All we want is a square deal for the 100,000,000 people we serve, and I promise you a square deal for the employees of the Post Office Department," he said. Mr. Hays stated that he intended to broaden the civil service and to put postal affairs on a purely business basis.

COURT DEFIED IN NEW MINE STRIKE

PITTSBURGH, Kansas—A strike of 150 coal miners called by Alexander Howat and the Kansas Miners Union executive committee in defiance of the Court of Industrial Relations and the injunction of Judge A. J. Caffery of the Crawford County District Court went into effect yesterday.

Three mines are affected by the strike order. All are operated by the Patton Coal and Mining Company. The original dispute concerned a mine superintendent whose discharge was demanded by the union. A brief strike occurred over the dispute and the man was discharged, but since that time the mine had been operated only part of the time. The company said the demand for coal did not justify more regular operation, but union officers declared non-operation was due to the old dispute.

The last strike order issued by the district miners board, for which Mr. Howat and five other officers were convicted of contempt of court and sentenced to a year in jail, involved a dispute over the wages of a miner.

POPULATION DENSITY OF UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The average density of population throughout the United States, exclusive of outlying possessions, was 35.5 persons per square mile of land area in 1920 as against 30.9 in 1910, the Census Bureau announced yesterday. The density in the individual states in 1920 ranged from 7.10 in per square mile in Nevada to 556.4 in Rhode Island. It exceeded 200 per square mile in five states, Rhode Island, with 556.4; Massachusetts, 479.2; New Jersey, 420.7; Connecticut, 286.4; and New York, 217.9.

MAJ.-GEN. LEONARD WOOD'S PLANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood will retire from active service in the army to become the head of Pennsylvania University after he returns from the Philippines, it was learned yesterday at the War Department.

ITALIAN ELECTION DATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved on March 25 and elections have been fixed for April 27.

PROTECTION

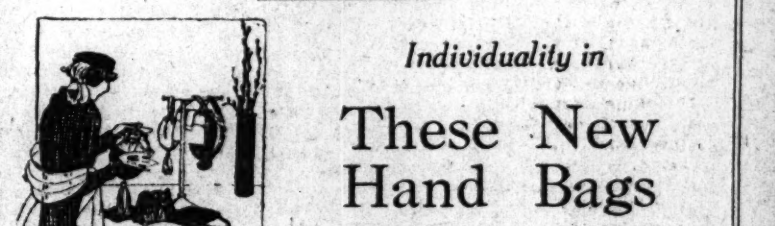
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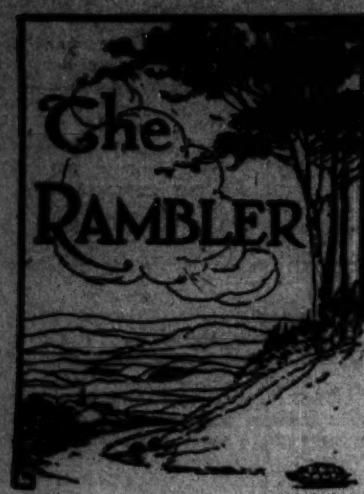
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Spring

It is not without a sense of timidity that one chooses "Spring" as the title of a paper, for, curiously enough, the title has been used before, both for verse and prose. But spring does come and bring to us an ineffable sense of freshness and gentleness and light, so that we feel that we have emerged from a close and darksome place into sweet air and sunlight. Personally, I think that the poets have been ridiculed too much for their fondness for chanting the timid beauties of this season; if ever a versemaker had a good excuse, he has it in the spring, and he has a perfect right to go out and sniff the first green grass and hear the first cheeping of the birds. The only difference between the poet and other people is that he can describe what he sees and they cannot, but both enjoy it. That the poet is not always very original in what he sings about spring simply shows that he is like other men. Many of us can stand "tip-toe upon a little hill," but not so many can write about it, not many can tell the weary and longing about.

A little noiseless noise among the leaves, Born of the very sigh that silence heaves, and sing to them until a solace and tranquility descend upon them. The "spring-poet" is a stock character; he appears at a certain time with his wares, at least so the comic papers say, and he has certain mannerisms and there is a conventional way of laughing at him. But he is not a spring-poet; he is a poet that writes about spring, and no one that looks upon the gentle splendor of the skies, or sees the blessed and blessing green of the grass, or watches shy buds and tiny leaves half hesitating push out to greet the new sun, no one that sees these things can be blamed if he feels an impulse to write about them in verse. If he is a genius, he will give us something beautiful; if more pedestrian, he will have tried to give us something beautiful, not quite that. Rather say that both will have sung and spoken to us about one and the same beauty—which is always there for every one.

More paganism can make the spring solemn after a fashion, but it will mean nothing. You can extort great talent, you can gild with words, you can paint with melted emeralds and rubies, you can make a music that sounds for a little of a surpassing sweetness, but when the last note has ceased to echo and the last tint has gleamed, you have only said that all animal can be animal, and men knew that full well before.

The great trouble with paganism is its lifelessness; it is a beautiful block of marble and feels no more and says no more than any other marble that gleams and does not know that the sun is shining upon it. Men need more comfort than this and seek endlessly to find it.

Least this paper become too abstruse and too solemn, let me quote four lines that were written by a Westminster boy about a certain book that has been used by many:

Two men wrote a Lexicon, Liddell and Scott,
The one part was good and the other was not.
Now all you young Westminsters read
This book, which was by Scott and which was by Liddell!

Now to judge from the cheerful tone of these verses, I should say that they were informed with the genial mingling of the spring. There is a certain sprightly criticism about these lines that goes with spring, not with the darker season that preceded it. We can see that Westminster boy writing the lines: the windows are open and through them he sees the sky, perhaps a bird or two, and he would like to be playing cricket and not looking through the meritorious pages of Liddell and Scott. He is a clever boy that writes these lines, as embryo Gansling, and I doubt whether he has the making of a poet in him; he seems too brisk and businesslike for that. You can see that however much he may yearn for the country and however much he may like the spring he will go into raptures about neither, but will preserve his cool judgment, as witness his lines about Liddell and Scott.

How long ago the days seem when one plowed through the lexicon; there were always certain words that one remembered perfectly well and yet did not remember: there were other words to come upon which was a refreshing novelty: there were always definitions and translations that almost gave one the meaning yet always stopped short of a dazzling and satisfying clearness. Which part was by Scott and which was by Liddell? one asks oneself, and now since the invention of the telephone, and the earthquake of the great war, one is content to ask the question and not bother about the answer, for were not Liddell and Scott, jointly and severally, most just and upright men? Only this must be said, to wit that a man may know the meaning of words and yet have no literary sense worth mentioning, a fact that has been so often noticed when critics point out

BONNET ROUGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Each village has its fate," explained the Basque girl. "It comes now to the turn of our village. It is for three days. There will be much dancing, races on donkeys for the little ones, and games. They'll dance for you here in the morning, mademoiselle. You will see."

Early on the morning of the first day we heard sounds of music and gay voices, and from the window we saw a party of villagers pass by the end of the road. They soon returned and with laughter and jesting halted in front of our villa, forming a ring.

The leader, gayest of them all, gave a signal to the musicians and the dance began. The dancers were boys. They were clad in a simple costume: white shirts, dark cloth trousers, and silk scarves round their waists. They wore the round, close-fitting Basque caps of dark blue cloth finished with a small upright tail in place of a button. What a delight it was to see them dance! Their lithe, slim bodies swayed slightly, their feet twinkling over the rough ground as easily as if they were moving on a finely polished floor.

What mattered earth or stones to them? The dance was a natural expression of spontaneous joy. Nothing could hinder those free movements, and the pleasure they took in it was reflected in their laughing faces with the fine-cut features and dark, alert eyes.

They go in a ring, now in, now out, hands tossed up in the air



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bonnet Rouge was gayest of all

and fingers snapping now and then in time to the music, whose gay rhythm is in perfect harmony with the spirit of the dance.

The musicians with clarionette, flageolet, trumpet and fife, stood behind the dancers. Bonnet Rouge, the leader, was gayest and quickest of all. His beautiful cap of brilliant red, with its white stripes and swishing tassels, a lovely spot of color, flashed here and there. He seemed to be everywhere—signaling to the musicians, encouraging the dancers, flinging a jest to the little crowd of watchers, now dancing a few steps outside the circle, again mingling with the dancers in the ring. "A circle! Begin! Begin! Dance well!" he cried. "Ah, that's it! Better, young fellows! Again, now, and with a twirl and a snap of the fingers his toes begin to twinkle too.

All too soon the music ceased. The dance was finished and breathless and smiling the dancers modestly received our words of appreciation and thanks. "And the name of the dance?" we asked. "Ah—the Spanish Basque Fandango."

"Well done! well done!" and with "Au revoir!" they moved away. We watched them turn the corner of the road, a joyous jesting crowd led by Bonnet Rouge.

"RUDDIGORE"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We went to see "Ruddigore" the other night. We won't say how long ago it is since we saw it last, a whole generation of comic operas, musical farces, revues and every hybrid in between has intervened, but still it stands head and shoulders above them all. It isn't hard to do without a good many touring successes in a city off the beaten track and not famous for its theatrical patronage, but Gilbert and Sullivan is a necessity, so we made a bee line for the box office and bought of its best.

What a flood of memories it brought back as we laughed at the dialogue and found ourselves singing the songs and choruses under our breath; memories of family groups round the drawing-room piano with one sister playing and the rest singing with all their might. It hadn't been out very long in those days. What a sequence when after "The Sorcerer," in 1877, came "Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance," "Iolanthe," "Princess Ida," "The Mikado," "Ruddigore," "The Yeoman of the Guard," and "The Gondoliers," with never more than two years in between. We were having to learn a new one all the time, and they are with us yet.

And there were memories of amateur operatic companies, when brothers, sisters and friends played the

principal parts, and you yourself reached the seventh heaven of desire when one day your voice was tried by the director and you were admitted to the chorus among the "first basses." The d'Orly Carte touring companies were never far away and greatest of all the memories were those occasional trips to the Savoy when Grossmith and Rutland Barrington, Walter Passmore, Rosina Brandram, Jessie Bond and all that showed you how gorgeously Gilbert and Sullivan could be played when the master's eye was upon them.

But we didn't grumble even 3900 miles away; we just revelled in it. It was so good to hear it all again and we even reserved our private criticism until next day. Of course, "Ruddigore" was never the success that many of the others were, but when you had been brought up on the "Little Flower" and the Great Oak Tree and the ghost song and all the rest of them, you didn't think of that and you were rather surprised when the encores didn't begin to come at once. However, they came strongly a bit later and what is more they were accompanied by bouquets at the end of the first act, and that was just like the amateur operatic days over again. You will own, however, that you got a bit of a shock when the announcements began to appear in the papers and there was no mention of Gilbert and Sullivan at all, and you wondered for a moment whether it might turn out to be the latest Broadway revue masquerading under a stolen title, and when you bought the libretto inside the theater you rubbed your eyes a bit when you found Ruddigore spelt all through with a "d" instead of a "t." Perhaps they thought it sounded more lurid and attractive that way, but Gilbert would probably have had something caustic to say on the matter.

But these are little things. The things that mattered were that it was well acted and well sung. There wasn't a poor voice among the principal parts nor a bad actor either, for that matter. Of course, you could help it with your memory, but with your hearing that had helped you out.

Gilbert and Sullivan is something like Shaw in one way, it must be given clearly and without intentional humor. There is so much humor in the lines that any effort on the actors' part to make them funnier either by emphasis or facial expression simply results in nothing at all. That was one of the great faults of the "Ruddigore" performance, you came to the conclusion. They would try to act the songs; they absolutely burlesqued the patter songs, starting the first verse at a normal pace and finishing the last with mere mouthings, that Gilbert would have sent them packing for. The other fault was that they didn't enunciate clearly and that was more serious still. There is so much of the plot in the Gilbert and Sullivan songs that if you can't hear them the thread is lost. A Sullivan song wants singing beautifully, but Gilbert's words want careful enunciation like nothing else in the world. There was one startling exception. Sir Despard, the reformed burglar, had a real Gilbertian song, "Oh! Why am I Moody and Sad?" to his final duet with Margaret when they sing.

Des. I once was a very abandoned person
Mar. Making the most of evil chances
Des. Nobody could conceive a worse man
Mar. Even in all the old romances
Des. I blush for my wild extravagances
But be so kind
To bear in mind

Mar. We were the victims of circumstances
You could hear every word great and small.

Mad Margaret's is a gorgeous part. Ophelia and Tilburina rolled into one, but she wasn't mad enough either in manner or appearance and some of the humor was lost because her first costume savored exactly of the aesthetic days of the early eighties instead of the rags and tatters of the stage directions. Hannah, too, with a good voice and good songs irresistibly reminded you far more than Widow Twankey than any Cornish village gossip, even a Gilbertian one. Sir Roderick Murgatroyd had a fine presence and a good bass voice when he stepped out of his frame, but alas! he didn't make very much of it.

When the night wind howls and the chimney crows, and the bat in the moonlight flies.

When the foot pads quail at the night,
Birds wall and black dogs bay the moon.

Then is the specter's holiday, then is the ghosts' high noon.

It really might have been a soldier song or anything equally sunshiny but it was good to hear the dialogue that followed it.

Robin Oakapple. I recognize you now—you are the picture at the end of the gallery.
Sir Roderick. In a bad light I am.
Robin. Are you considered a good like-ness?
Sir Roderick. Pretty well, flatterer.
Robin. Because as a work of art you are poor.
Sir Roderick. I am crude in color but I have only been painted 16 years. In a couple of centuries I may be an old master and then you will be sorry you spoke so lightly of me.

But let us say that we were altogether grateful in spite of all our memories and comparisons. May the same company come again and again and if I may express a preference let them try their hand at "Princess Ida" next, and if it is good as "Ruddigore" and Gilbert and Sullivan are not forgotten in the advertising, I predict them a great success.

OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I found her one morning in early summer, this charming old-fashioned lady in her old-fashioned garden, just pottering about, sweet and dainty as the verbena and mignonette she touched with loving fingers. It was upon them.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Just pottering about

my good fortune to live at the edge of a picturesque village, next door to this woman who, through disclosing to me unimagined beauties in the flowers of her youth, dissuaded me from planting chrysanthemums, hydrangeas, calladiums and lilies.

She saw me standing near her white picket fence overgrown with morning glories, and invited me in to fill a basket with cut flowers. Hollyhocks there were that edged and glorified her garden, and fragrant heliotrope. A panorama of brilliant poppies, some like big balls of slashed tissue paper, others with petals round and smooth. She showed me a head of pansy never dreamed of in the ruffled satin petals when first unfolding. We watched the dew-wet buds in the warm sunshine and they would fling off their pods and unfold before our eyes.

"Why, yes, I noticed the morning glories," I had replied, but as I followed her careful steps toward the fence, I knew I had overlooked something, and wondered with warm anticipation what would be revealed to me. She pointed out almost limitless colors, some rich and warm, others faintly tinted, snow white and silvery gray; blotched and mottled. Some of the flowers were ruffled and fluted like crumpled velvet," she said, "from throat to margin." The rich green foliage with its gorgeous array of flowers overran the fence on one end, the side of the garden, and rose gloriously at the end to cover and forgive the bareness of an old tree.

We came to a bed of some double blue and white flowers nestling strangely in finely-cut, fern-like foliage. "The botanical name," she explained, "is 'Nigella,' but that she 'loved it best by the made-up names of long ago. 'Love-in-a-Mist' and 'Lady-in-a-Bower.'"

Then there was a wonderful "ambrosial" border, its flowers mingling their strange, sweet perfumes. In it grew the old old pheasant's eye or spice pinks, emitting a clove-like perfume; richly scented mignonette with its antlered forets, daintily perfumed in turn, verbena, heliotrope in deepest blue, mourning bride, sweet william, sweet rocket and wallflower, the whole edged with sweet alyssum.

At one corner of the garden a curved brick walk was skirted by a crescent shaped bed of columbines and larkspur in blending shades of blue, and white phlox. Perfectly round over-lapping petals of the phlox formed each single flower, these in turn massing themselves into symmetrical trusses of marvelous beauty. The larkspur, I fancied, put forth a saucy aspect with their long spurs interlocked one with the other, tongues of yellow velvet showing in a defiantly wide open mouth. Exquisitely dainty

seemed the columbines swaying and nodding gracefully on fragile stems, the beauty of the petals enhanced by the yellow corolla within.

Almost each day we had a pilgrimage through the old-fashioned garden. I longed for another season when I might plant my own garden of old-fashioned flowers. Daily I studied their individual characteristics and manifold attractions and as the summer advanced I marvelled at the efficiency of my instructor. She taught me the value of annuals for filling up quickly the bare spaces in new-laid hardy borders, which naturally take some years to fully develop. She showed me how she utilized nasturtiums and edging plants, like candy-tuft and sweet alyssum, along the roots of vines to hide the bare, string appearance so sure to develop.

I learned, too, that perennials, to be most effective when planted in a mixed border, should be arranged with thought as to height, color and season of blooming, so that they would make an attractive display from the earliest days of spring, all through the summer and until after the first frosts herald the approach of winter.

The Policemanship of a Peacock

It may never have been thought that there was need for a police department in the bird democracy—I almost said bird "kingdom," but the establishment of bird sanctuaries in increasing numbers has proved that "democracy" is the more up-to-date word. Now the birds may never have elected nor appointed a police department, and it may reasonably be expected that they never will, and yet, among animals, as among men, there is such a thing as self-appointment. I refer to the peacock as policeman.

Among animals in general and among men, the dog is preeminent as a police scout, but within the confines of the bird democracy the peacock must be reckoned with. A New Englander suddenly transplanted to a million-acre ranch in New Mexico, with the nearest town 40 miles away, cannot absorb his new surroundings all at once and in toto. His impressions begin with the most striking things first. So was it in this case.

There were 18 peacocks, including peafowls, that had the freedom of the ranch buildings at the ranch center. One of these peacocks, the big chief, so to speak, maintained his undisputed and official rostrum on the roof of a small building just outside of my window. The shrill, sharp, noisy, discordant outcry of that peacock in the still, shadowy hours of each morning was indeed the "crack of dawn." Not until I had accustomed myself to it could I begin to think of the more constructive, peaceable and talented side of the bird. Then for a period I marvelled at its plumage, its iridescent green and gold, blue and violet, its spreading and peculiar vibratory action of its tail at times, and the various other dramatic effects.

It was after all this that its claim to distinctive constabulary powers was first noticed, but once observed it was often evident. From its official rostrum, this peacock kept an alert overwatch of the whole ranch enclosure. It was as though the district was guarded by a department of law and the maintenance of public order. Guinea hens, ordinary hens and roosters, ducks, turkeys, whatever they were, and there were many of them, all were under the protection of the peacock. Its harsh cry would be a signal to look out, its strutting about would accomplish what a policeman on his beat is expected to accomplish. Were two roosters so unwise as to engage in heated combat, he with undisturbed dignity but with an unmistakably meaningful approach, would separate them and stay in the vicinity until all differences had been forgotten. At the close of the day, he took his last hop-up to his rostrum. It was after first having assured himself that all burglars had retired to their various roofs. The curfew of the setting sun had silently sounded and he himself could honorably retire.

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LIFE IN LONDON AND THEREABOUT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BY SIR HENRY LUCY
The scare about a general election to be sprung on the country after the budget has been brought in has vanished as completely as its creation was sudden. "The cricket began it," Dickens wrote in his opening sentence of his Christmas book, "The Cricket on the Hearth." In this modern case The Times began it, being backed up by a Sunday newspaper famed for the prolixity of its leaders and their inevitable remark, "I told you so," whenever anything happens. The country press has with rare exceptions, ignored the tale.

It is obvious that no Premier would, with the assent of his Cabinet, determine upon a dissolution on a particular date two months distant. It is even more certain that if he had definitely arranged such a surprise the secret would be strictly guarded. The story ran that the Chancellor has up his sleeve a budget scheme that by remission of taxation would be popular in the constituencies, and therefore would provide a tempting opportunity of catching votes. The scope of a fortuitous budget in the subject secret locked in the breast of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Long experience has shown that it is practically inviolate, premature disclosure being one of the rarest events in political record. In his Birmingham speech Mr. Chamberlain said he did not propose to renew the excess profits duty. But that was a foregone conclusion, forced upon him by public opinion. There is no reason either in time or circumstance why Parliament should be dissolved in March or April next. It is still young, and the overwhelming ministerial majority is practically intact. As happened in 1874 and 1880, dissolution comes like a thief in the night. Also like that predatory person, it does not announce the day and hour of its arrival. The only thing that may be said of the subject is that review of the actual state of things at Westminster does not favor the idea of dissolution at present.

Lord Reading's acceptance of the Viceroyalty of India is a rare example of sacrifice of private interests and inclination to the public service. A parallel, close, though differing in detail, is found in the action of Lord Roberts, who, at the call of duty, emerged from his well-earned retirement, and at a critical time assumed command of the army in South Africa beset by the Boers. By sheer capacity and weight of character Lord Reading has won for himself one of the highest seats on the judicial bench. At best the change to viceregal state, though glittering, is not for him attractive. Were India in a normal state of quietude and prosperity five years' exile from home, with its public and private ties, might be faced with equanimity. But the task awaiting him is one of great difficulty.



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But let us say that we were altogether grateful in spite of all our memories and comparisons. May the same company come again and again and if I may express a preference let them try their hand at "Princess Ida" next, and if it is good as "Ruddigore" and Gilbert and Sullivan are not forgotten in the advertising, I predict them a great success.

DEMAND FOR FACTS
ABOUT RAILROADS

Senator Cummins Says Operating Expenses Are Too High—He Wants to Know the Reason, and Asks for an Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
The urgent need for a thorough investigation of railroad operation and private management of transportation facilities received complete endorsement and substantiation in an article just written for the Nation's Business by Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and joint author of the transportation act.

Senator Cummins is regarded as the outstanding expert in Congress on railroad matters. He knows the situation as no other member of Congress knows it. The article about to appear under his signature indicates that he is among the great many who have suffered disillusion with the financial showing made by the roads since their return to private control.

The Iowa Senator makes no effort to hide the urgent necessity for ascertaining the reasons, whether inefficiency, lack of economy in management or unfavorable traffic conditions, which led to the existing state of affairs. To ascertain the facts, the Senator declared, is the urgent duty of Congress "if the railroads are to survive and render the service which the people of the country must have."

Operating Expenses Too High

"Present operating expenses are too high," Senator Cummins said, "and both Congress and the public are interested in knowing the reason. Giving all the weight which can be given to the diminished traffic, it will not account for the negligible net income which the year will show. Neither will it suffice to say that critical comparison of the railway performance for the year just closing with the railway performance under federal control is exceedingly favorable to private management. That comparison, however satisfactory to those who believe in private ownership under public control, does not solve the problem."

"Obviously the conclusion to be deduced is that it is costing the railroads too much to earn the money which they are earning. This may be due, of course, to mismanagement, or to inefficiency, or it may be due to the excessive cost of material and supplies, or to unreasonable compensation paid to those, from president down, whose labor operates the roads."

"If the railroads are to survive and render the service which the people of the country must have, the question I have proposed must be answered. It must be answered speedily, wisely and justly. It will be found, I think, that the answer does not lie in the main with additional legislation, but in the prompt and fair administration of existing law."

People's Right to Know the Facts

"However that may be, the people have a right to know all the facts, and make up their own minds after an intelligent consideration of the entire subject. To that end the investigation I have suggested ought to be made, and, so far as I can influence the matter, it will be made."

Senator Cummins pointed out that notwithstanding the increase of something like 35 per cent in railroad rates, which became effective about the 1st of last September, the railroads, as a whole, show a very small net operating income, while many of them have not earned the cost of maintenance and operation.

"There seems to be a widespread misapprehension with regard to the causes for this lamentable result; or if not misapprehension, at least a failure to understand a situation which threatens the solvency of many of the best railways of the country. I find among those who have given some study to the prevailing conditions radical differences of opinion, both as to the cause and the remedy. This conflict of opinion arises, in my judgment, from a misunderstanding of the facts which have transpired in the last year, and it seems to me that there ought to be an immediate inquiry, attended with the utmost publicity, into the operation and management of the railroads since they were returned to their owners. With this in view, I intend at the opening of the next session of Congress to submit to the Senate a resolution proposing the broadest sort of investigation into the subject. The people want to know just what has happened during the past year; why existing railroad rates have not accomplished the purpose of the act which returned the roads to their owners; and especially why the cost of maintenance and operation has not been reduced."

Rates Should Not Be Increased

"It is obvious that rates should not be increased, if for no other reason than that another general advance in rates would probably diminish rather than enlarge the net railway income. There are, therefore, but two ways in which the net income can be advanced: First, by an increase in the volume of traffic without a corresponding increase in the cost of maintenance and operation; second, by a reduction in the cost of maintenance and operation."

Senator Cummins presents facts and figures bearing on the revenues and expenditures of the roads, as well as on the freight movement. The outstanding feature with regard to freight movement is that while the amount of freight moved in the last 10 months of 1920 was greater than in any previous similar period, a sharp diminution in traffic started as early as November and proceeded rapidly up to the present. This diminution alone, however, it is indicated, would not account for the poor financial showing.

Traffic and Revenues

The Senator made the following observations on railroad traffic and revenues:

"The statistics very clearly show that while the volume of traffic for the last 10 months of 1920, taken as a whole, was greater than during the same period of 1919, or indeed for any former similar period, yet, beginning as early as November and proceeding rapidly to the present moment, there has been a tremendous diminution in traffic. These statistics accord with our observation with respect to the de-

WINDOW-PANE
PAGEANTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Out of a dull world of construction and the materials thereof, there still remains about glass—even the plainest glass—a good old flavor that attached to its classic birth when the Phoenicians when the world's great traders slept on the beach to guard their long-oreed ships and accidentally melted potassium out of the sea-wood and silica out of the sea sand, together with ashes of their watch fires to form the strange transparent stuff. Even today the outlines of blackened buildings of a glass works and the tangle of railway

salt and dry, hard ice melting each other into flowing water, so have the dry, hard sand and coal dust and the soda ashes, fused each other into a lake of deep reflections. On its surface float bricks to form skimmer dams. You may not believe that a brick will float. A heavy iron spike will float on a plumber's pot of melted lead because lead is heavier than iron. So will a brick float in a lake of glass, quietly, without a ripple.

But now at the far end of the great oven something is happening to make broad, rippling waves out in sluggish rings. Following through the blind darkness, we come to a black giant as shiny with the heat as a picture-show slave. In front of his streaming face he holds a wooden shield with a little blue glass window in it—not with his hands, but with his teeth by biting a

slowly upward a wondrous bubble, glowing with clear, cherry-colored light, forms beneath it. The bubble grows and grows as large as a melon, as large as a four barrel; then it begins to cool and whiten and to lengthen into a beautiful column reflecting the flame tongues in tlay images on its round shaft.

Other shafts meanwhile rise beside it from other glowing pots, all under the control of one operator with his alighted defects in the shining shafts. Finally the colonnade looks like the supports of some mythical temple of light.

At this point a signal bell rings, the air is turned off, the tulp-like spout is detached from the long blow pipe and a man, ruthlessly breaking the



Drawing a pot of white-hot liquid from the furnace

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

cine in business during the latter part of 1920 and the early part of 1921.

"I direct attention now to the operating revenues and operating expenses from March 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920. The operating revenues of all class 1 roads amounted to \$5,299,654,454. Operating expenses, including taxes and the adjustment of equipment and joint facility rents, amounted to \$5,289,348,937, leaving a net operating income for these 10 months of \$10,305,517. And if we assume that the remaining two months of the year from March 1, 1920, to March 1, 1921, show no better results, then, for the whole period, the net operating income will amount to no more than one-fifteenth of 1 per cent of the value of the railroads as estimated by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

"It is interesting and instructive to know that the net operating income for March, 1920, was \$14,230,871. In April there was a net deficit of \$29,604,417; in May, of \$13,453,871; in June, of \$16,284,900; in July, of \$10,427,983; and in August, of \$155,227,617. The great deficit of August is probably accounted for by the back compensation ordered paid to the employees by the Railroad Labor Board in July."

Increase in Rates and Expenses

"In September, that being the first month under the increased rates which were established by the Interstate Commerce Commission, there was a net operating income of \$75,310,211; in October, a net operating income of \$86,455,487; in November, of \$54,845,783; and in December, of \$10,225,582. The decreasing net income in November and December seems coincident with the decreasing volume of traffic which began in November and which is still in progress."

"It may be helpful to institute a comparison here and there. For January, 1915, considering only Class 1 roads, railway operating expenses were \$163,654,452. In December, 1915, these expenses were \$184,510,067; in January, 1916, \$183,702,959; and in December of that year \$209,615,966; in January, 1917, \$216,496,356; and in December of that year, \$251,302,146; in January, 1918, \$271,521,592; and in December of that year, \$396,468,865; in January, 1919, \$360,465,815; and in December of that year, \$414,615,756. The expenses I have just given do not include taxes or the adjustment of equipment and joint facility rents. In March, 1920, these expenses had risen to \$421,713,184; in July, to \$511,773,900; in August to \$678,728,682; and in December, 1920, they had fallen to \$523,206,883."

ANTI-HIGH RENT ORDINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Baton Rouge, Louisiana—Rent profiteering is specifically hit in an ordinance introduced before the constitutional convention yesterday by Judge Richard A. Dowling, delegate from the tenth ward of New Orleans. It declares rent profiteering to be a public menace, and provides that no landlord shall be permitted to charge in annual rent more than 15 per cent of the assessed value of his property.

tracks do not discourage you from exploring to see how such a brilliant shiny substance is made from dull opaque ones.

The first thing is to have the password that gets you by the gatekeeper who guards the secrets of the art, but even then the mystery does not reveal itself at once. Your guide—very likely an Italian, just to remind you of the great days of the Venetian glass blowers—shows you first piles of "soda cakes" from the chemical factories, and white sand and coal dust, and machines for mixing these together like so much ordinary concrete, and wheelbarrows to carry the mixture in and laborers to push them.

You follow these wheelbarrows to a big hopper and watch them dump their loads without much interest till, quite suddenly, you discover the floor whereon you stand is very warm, the air is filled with deep rumblings and beams of pure cherry-colored light spurt out from chinks in doors. It does not occur to you that the great arched-over structure, as large as an overgrown lecture room or a small dance hall, is nothing but one great oven until one of the doors, worked by mysterious levers, slides mysteriously upward and brings you face to face with the furnace itself.

One may not look directly into it, of course, against such blinding heat, but by looking through cracks between your fingers you may see its wonders. Under a white-hot arched roof an atmosphere of pure, clear flame blows alternately from west to east and from east to west from the reverberating gas furnaces on each side like breath from two condescending dragons in the days when dragons were still permitted. Below, unroofed by the roaring flames, filled with calm, steady reflections like a tropic stream of sunset, lies a wondrous white-hot lake of glass. So, you see, the miracle has already happened, ere you were aware. Like dry, hard

peg fixed to it; and in his gloved hands he swings a bar like a long well-sweep hung on a trolley, with a ladle at its far end as big as the prize pumpkin at a fair.

The oven door slides mysteriously up, the blinding light bursts forth, the big dipper sinks cautiously into the lake, the reflections move in slow ripples; the dipper turns, rises, and swings forth into space again with the shiny slave balancing on its long sweep. A second shiny slave pursues it perilously with a hooked rod and skims off the sticky film of glass that begins to freeze on the ladle's lip. Then it hesitates a moment over a sort of shallow red-hot basin and, with a final glare of light, pours its shining contents into this shallow pot. The dipper then swings back, still pursued by the skimmer, and plunges with volcanic rumblings and hissings into a tank of cold, black water.

Blowing the Glass

Now while the shining pot of glass throws its yellow light to the dark rafters overhead, and while flame tongues lap around its edge to keep it hot, the blow pipe descends slowly into it. When the art was younger this blow pipe was a mere six feet of tube in the hands of a man who caught a ball of the sticky liquid on its end and blew it and rolled it and blew it till it changed from a solid ball to a hollow cylinder half as big as himself; but this slow-descending blow pipe which we see today is more wonderful than that. It is near 60 feet in length and descends straight from a tower in the roof. On its lower end is a hot iron spout like a half-opened tulip and when at last the edge of this spout touches the glass, the glass kisses it—a warm, tenacious kiss; and its glowing lips still cling as the blow pipe begins to rise again. As it continues

column from its glowing base with a hooked bar, passes a loop of rope around its lower end. Then, suddenly slung from both ends, the column tips and swings through the air all trembling with lights and reflections and with a final comet-like swoop lies miraculously down, without breaking. In a cradle of curved and cushioned springs.

Loud crashings of falling glass fill the air, but it is not the splintered columns of the temple, only waste ends being thrown into scrap for remelting.

The glowing pot from which the column grew meanwhile turns astonishingly upside down, and we see that the bottom of it is just like the top, just as hollow, just as white hot and ready for a new charge; in fact, it is just as reversible as a celluloid cuff or a waffle iron.

This is all because one may not, without disaster, mix cooled glass with hot glass. But what becomes of the remaining contents of the pot? Until recently this was a task for groping gnomes down cellar with picks and

bars and wheelbarrows to break up the lava-like mounds of glass that dripped from the inverted pots and to carry it back to be remelted.

But, in this day and age, certain estimable men in Chicago, for the best of commercial reasons, have entered also into window-pane pagentry. If you want anything hoisted or boosted or chuted or conveyed or belted from the place where it is to some other place, anything from a car of coal to a basket of eggs, Chicago is the habitat of the presiding genii in such matters. Over their linked belts and aprons travels every sort of thing from the packages in the mail order houses to the customers who ride up the escalators to buy them.

A Waterfall of Broken Bottles

Thus, deep down in a tunnel under the inverted and dripping glass pots we find a long, serpentine affair like a close-laid "duckboard," each slat an iron bar fixed to the links of parallel chains creeping slowly forward. On this descend in red-hot spirals and snake-like contortions the long-drawn-out drainings from the glass pots. First in sullen, red-hot silence, then gradually cooling into a splintering, tinkling mass under the motion of the conveyor, the load finally falls from the conveyor's end with a noise like a perpetual waterfall of broken bottles into the furnace to be remelted. Thus, in window-pane pagentry, as in less lovely trades, what was once waste is now profit.

But to come back to the beautiful long glass cylinders resting in their cradles. We find a man measuring them off in five-foot lengths and at each mark passing around them a fine wire. This fine wire he attaches to an electric cable and when the current has flowed through it a minute it glows with heat. The more it glows the more tightly he binds it around the glass cylinder till presently, with a sharp report, a five-foot section of the cylinder snaps off with a clean break, following the path of the current.

Next, we see the short, hollow section thus cut off lying in a cushioned trough while some one with skilled hands slowly strokes a certain line up and down its inner surface with a red-hot iron bar. Another sharp snap, and the cylinder is split from end to end. Then, carefully rolling it over on ingeniously arranged canvas belts, it is split again; and now we see its half-round parts, along with many others, going on a comfortable spring perambulator to the annealing oven. Meanwhile, as though disaster threatened the fragile arcs at every turn, the air continues to quiver with the crash and jingle of the waste fragments descending once more into the furnace.

In the annealing oven lies a wide turntable on which are mounted four flat, smooth stones. Flames play down on each of these in turn. Balancing a half-cylinder of glass on a wooden pole, the annealer carefully thrusts it into his oven, rests its edge on the flat stone and deftly throws it rocking on its curved back exactly as we might set a rocking chair down on its toes and let it rock back to find its own balance. Once more under the flame the half-cylinders glow and soften and sink down flat upon the stone. The annealer, with a wooden hoe, irons them out flat—his hoe flaming all the while—and then the swinging turntable carries them to a cooler place. Transferred then to a grated carriage, the clear, flat slabs of glass come forth for their final cleansing bath of acid.

Finally we see them in the hands of the deft cutters with their sharp diamonds and measuring rods who trim off the crooked edges and cut them down to window-pane sizes.

Window-pane pagentry is thus a very beautiful colorful pagentry full of bright contrasts and surprises. It combines the primitive Phœnician art with the wonderful mechanics of today.

FARM MACHINERY
PRICES REDUCED

Refusal of Farmers to Buy at Advanced Figures and Conferences With Manufacturers Bring Cuts of 5 to 20 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—As a result of the refusal of farmers to buy agricultural implements and machinery at advanced prices, and the consultations held with manufacturers by officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation, cuts in prices of between 5 and 20 per cent are being announced. According to a statement by the federation, some 20 manufacturers have reduced their prices, whereas at the beginning of the year they claimed that prices had to go up and stay up.

Answering the complaint of the implement manufacturers that the price of their wares were advanced during the war period at the same rate as agricultural products, Edwin Stille, member of the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, offers the following comparison:

"Ten years ago, when corn was selling for 50 cents a bushel, it took 150 bushels to buy a wagon. Until the implement price cuts of a few days ago, it took 268 bushels to buy the same wagon, with corn at the same price."

According to the statement by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the International Harvester Company has made reductions of 15 per cent on plows, seeding machines, wagons, and miscellaneous tools; \$100 on threshers and combines, from \$150 to \$350 on tractors, and from \$10 to \$25 on gasoline engines; J. I. Case Plow Works Company, approximately 15 per cent on all its lines; Emerson-Brantingham Company, 15 per cent on wagons and gears, vehicles, tractor plows, hay presses, grain drills, and gas engines, from \$150 to \$155 on tractors; Bates Machine and Tractor Company, \$25 on its tractor; Vulcan Plow Company, 20 per cent on plows, with the exception of tractor plows and pulverizers; Sampson Tractor Company, 20 per cent on tractors and 10 per cent on tractor drills and tractor discs.

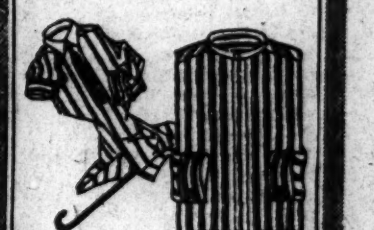
"It is stated," continues the federation's announcement, "that the new contracts with the American Seeding Machine Company on certain lines have been renewed at 10 per cent decline under the price list of March, 1920; the Ford tractor people announce a cut of \$195; the first twine quotations of the season were issued by the Wisconsin state prison. The prices represent a reduction of 1 1/2 cents on standard and 2 1/4 on 600-foot twine."

MR. DENBY ON INSPECTION TOUR

KEY WEST, Florida—Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, sailed yesterday aboard the destroyer Crowninshield for Guantanamo, Cuba, to inspect the naval base at that place. Later he will go to Haiti and the Dominican Republic to inspect detachments of the marine corps.

NICKERSON
HABERDASHERY

Offsetting
Upsets in
Spring Shirts



A MAN of large proportions will not feel he lives in a distressing age if we shirt him.

Woven Madras Shirts, Imported Oxford, Chevrons, Radium Silk (very special) Shirts and Linen Shirts, Chambray Silk, and our Unshrinkable Flannel.

Nickerson shirts make good because they are made better (by ourselves). Our own Make and Mark, \$3 and more.

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145 Boylston St.
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Beef Stew

MADE of left-over roast beef—it can be more delicious than it was yesterday if into it you put a tablespoonful of that rich, Frenchy



900 FROCKS
Of Great Charm
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Elsewhere about \$50 to \$285

SPRING models of superlative quality and of unusual fascination. No two alike! In the colors: Chiffon, Crepe de Chine, Satin Canton, Morocco or Elizabeth Crepe; Georgette, Failard or Taffeta—for Street, Afternoon or Evening wear. Every refined embroidery scheme. Were they not Samples, they would cost twice our price!

Equally Big Values in SPRING SUITS, COATS, WRAPS and BLOUSES.

MAXON MODEL COWNS
1587 Broadway, Cor. 48th St. New York
One Right up—Elevator or Stairway

A Word to the Wise—
VISIT to any one of our branch stores, or a look through our catalog (mailed free on request) will convince you that nothing can be saved by postponing your purchase of a Smith & Barnes Piano or Player at our present low prices.

Our convenient monthly payment plan makes it easy for you to become the owner of a truly fine instrument. Ask for particulars.

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LABOR OPPOSING ANTI-STRIKE BILL

Illinois Measure to Prohibit "Unwarranted Industrial Warfare" Would, It Is Alleged, Do Away With Trade Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Organized labor in this State is lining up its forces to fight the threatened passage in the Legislature of a bill ostensibly designed to prohibit "unwarranted industrial warfare." Fundamental American ideas are attacked, according to labor leaders, by this bill, which aims to prohibit any form of picketing or patrolling, or any campaign by employees acting together against employers. They feel that it will wipe out labor unions.

"Similar bills are being proposed in practically every State in the Union," said Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in attacking the bill in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It was drawn up by a group of lawyers who were formerly organized as an anti-boycott association. Their work is to do for 'respectable' employers the job they do not care to do for themselves. Opposition to Trade Unions."

"If this Turnbaugh bill, as it is known in this State, is passed, and enforced, it would prohibit the existence of trade unions. None of them could live, assuming that the law is passed and that it is found constitutional; all forms of association among working people would be prevented. One individual might not assist another individual, if it could be shown that the effect was to influence terms and conditions of employment."

"We were watching for this bill before it made its appearance in Illinois, because we had a letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, warning us of its widespread effect. It is another move in the open shop campaign."

"Senator John G. Turnbaugh, who introduced the bill, and to whose committee its fostering has been committed, comes from a district of few labor unions and few industries. For that reason he has been selected to introduce anti-labor legislation."

Provisions of Turnbaugh Bill

The text of the bill in part is as follows:

"Section 1. Unwarranted industrial warfare as used in this statute shall mean a strike or lockout when carried on (a) by or in respect to employees whose terms of employment are fixed by the state or the United States or any subdivision thereof; (b) in violation of an agreement or for conditions of employment conflicting with an agreement between an employer and his employees, or any employer and any labor union; (c) in violation of any arbitration award or for conditions for employment conflicting with the terms thereof; or (d) to enforce terms of employment where a request therefor has not been first presented to the party from whom such terms are sought and a reasonable time given for the consideration; or (e) where there is no trade dispute involving issues of direct benefit to the acting parties."

"Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation wilfully to cause, further, or make effective any such unwarranted industrial warfare or to attempt to do so by any of the following acts: (a) inducing any person to engage or continue therein taking any vote or issuing any order relative thereto; paying money or furnishing material help of any kind or agreeing so to do, to any person on condition that such person engage or continue therein; stationing pickets or patrols, displaying or distributing banners, placards, and handbills, performing any act for the purpose of inducing any person, firm, or corporation to terminate or not to enter into employment or business relations with the person, firm or corporation against whom said warfare is directed."

"Sec. 3. The state or any political sub-division thereof, or any person, firm, or corporation injured, or threatened in this act, shall be entitled to all of the appropriate civil remedies in law and equity."

HOOVER RELIEF SHIP CARGO FOR POLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The steamer Cible of the East Asiatic Company, a Danish vessel that left San Francisco on March 13, carried 2,800,000 pounds of beans, representing an investment of \$100,000, consigned to the European Relief Association, Danzig, Poland. This is the first money expended by the Hoover Relief Administration in California, and it has been made possible by the cooperation of the California Bean Growers Association, who closed the sale by making a price satisfactory to the relief association. It consists of the 1919 crop and is of choice quality.

H. Clay Miller, who was associated with the Hoover Relief Administration during the war, says purchases are made by the association in any section of the United States that has the cheapest market, and the amount of food purchased will depend upon the prices offered.

"The purchases will be made," said Mr. Miller, "as the requirements for supplies are received, and the money will be spent where it will do the most good. It is hoped that California will have to the extent to participate further."

RAILROAD RATES AFFECT TONNAGE

Special Committee Told Added Tariff in New England Will Hamper Commercial Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The relation of railroad rates to tonnage, particularly with regard to short-haul shipments, was brought out at a hearing before the Massachusetts group of the advisory committee appointed by the governors of the New England states to consider the question of granting the 10 per cent increase in freight and passenger rates asked by the railroads. It was emphasized in the data laid before the committee that in many commercial lines motor trucks have absorbed an increasing amount of the short-haul traffic. It was generally agreed that an added increase to the New England roads would react unfavorably on business, even to the extent of driving some plants to the west.

A comparison between the service given by Canadian roads and United States lines was cited by a representative of the Boston wool trades, who declared that in many cases it takes much longer to get a shipment of wool from Vermont to Boston than from the Missouri River to Vermont through Canada. This, also, since the congestion on the railroads has been relieved, he said. The witness pointed out that there are 46,000 motor trucks registered in Massachusetts alone, that they are giving good and quick service, and that now the railroads are seeking an increase and ignoring short-haul opportunities. A cut in rates, he declared, would bring enough trade to make up any loss.

Others who appeared at the hearing pointed out that New England's position as an industrial center imposes a burden of high rates on raw materials from the south and west and another burden when the manufactured product is shipped out. A representative of the wholesale grocers pointed to the effect on the cost of living, asserting that between 30 and 35 per cent of the food products consumed in New England come in from outside and would be affected by a rate increase. The effect of the proposed increase on the leather business in and near Peabody, Massachusetts, it was asserted, would be to drive all manufacturers contemplating new construction to build their plants elsewhere. Greater harnessing of waterways to relieve the coal burden on the railroads was urged.

BOARD PROPOSED TO CONTROL MILK TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—Senator Nathan Straus Jr. has introduced a bill into the Legislature providing for complete supervision of the state's milk industry by a milk arbitration board of five members with power to fix rates for both producers and distributors and to consumers, and to name zones in which one company should have exclusive rights; also to regulate the proportion of fluid milk to be sent to the market and the proportion to be diverted to milk products industries. The state commissioner of health would be an ex-officio member of the board. The bill provides traveling expenses, but no salary for the members of the board.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding announced yesterday that he would hold conferences with Washington newspaper correspondents on Tuesday and Friday each week, following Cabinet meetings. The announcement marks the formal restoration of the pre-war policy at the White House under which the President discussed with the correspondents at regular intervals matters of current interest.

INHERITANCE TAX HEARING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Decision of the Court of Claims that a taxpayer may deduct all inheritance taxes from his income involves hundreds of estates from which the government has collected great sums of money. W. L. Friereson, Solicitor-General, said yesterday in asking the Supreme Court to advance the hearing on the appeal to April 11.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN INDUSTRIES

Survey of Chamber of Commerce of the United States Declared to Give Assurance of Increased Production and Good Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States finds a prevailing belief throughout the country that economic and industrial conditions are going to improve as the season advances, based on a knowledge of the inherent strength and soundness of the nation's economic structure. This view is presented by Archer Wall Douglas, chairman of the committee of statistics and standards of the Chamber of Commerce, in a review of business conditions.

"Nothing is more significant and encouraging at this time," he says, "than the belief in many quarters that better conditions will prevail as the season advances. As a natural consequence of this growing cheerfulness, there is actually more business being done today, as it entails the buying of seasonal goods."

"A general decline in prices is realized to be the only way out of the existing unsatisfactory situation, and while it is a painful process, it is none the less essential. The sooner it is over the sooner we shall arrive at an enduring basis."

The situation of the farmers has been pictured as being all but desperate, but Mr. Douglas finds encouragement even in their condition.

"The almost forgotten slogan 'back to the farm' is being heard once again," he declares. "This means that farm labor will not be so scarce as a year ago, nor will the hired man command such high wages. Also it now seems very sure that there will not be such an acreage of staple farm products as last spring. For there is not the same incentive. Nor will the cost of production be so great. Thus the farmer's problems of the relation of his cost and selling prices seem likely to be solved by supply matching itself with demand. Decreased production will ultimately tend to bring about higher prices, while decreased cost of production will insure a better margin of profit."

"This is the way the natural laws of trade take care of such problems. Resumption in industrial life is usually accompanied by reductions in wages. Farmers are gradually selling their products as they find a demand, or as necessity compels. Movements of corn and wheat are larger than generally supposed."

Mr. Douglas sees a future for the United States in the European markets, which, he is convinced, must take American products.

"There is a steadily growing interest in the European situation as the conviction deepens that there can be no permanent nor lasting prosperity in this country until the political and economic status of Europe is upon a firm basis," he asserts. "In every productive activity in the United States of great moment we produce more than the domestic demand can possibly consume. So we must needs find a market for this surplus if production is to continue on an efficient and economical basis."

"Europe is our 'best bet' in this regard, and will be so for a long time to come because of her great consuming population whose need of articles of everyday life corresponds closely to our own. Moreover, if Europe is to ever pay the huge debt she owes us, we must take her goods chiefly in payment. Nor can we expect her to buy our surplus of production unless we resort to the elemental methods of barter and exchange, and take her goods in return."

MORE CONFERENCES ON PACKER DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—No agreement has yet been reached between the representatives of the "Big Five" packers and their employees in the controversy over wages and working hours. Conferences with James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, continued all day yesterday and adjourned late in the afternoon until this morning, when the Secretary will meet the employees' representatives again.

The employees' representatives, it is thought, are still standing squarely on the arbitration agreement entered into during the war between the pack-

ers and their employees, which they claim has been broken by the packers. Strict secrecy is maintained by the representatives of packers and employees, and by Cabinet officials, in accordance with the wishes of Secretary Davis, who, with Herbert C. Hoover and Henry C. Wallace, secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture, respectively, are acting as mediators.

The first conference yesterday took place early, with the employees' representatives, following which Secretary Davis took the matter up at the Cabinet meeting. During the afternoon Secretary Davis conferred separately with both sides, meeting the representatives of the packers at 3 o'clock and the employees' representatives about 4, each conference lasting about an hour.

R. S. Brennan, attorney for the employees, stated that prospects for averting the threatened strike were considered better yesterday.

"The outlook is very encouraging," he declared. "I believe we may reach a settlement tomorrow."

APPEAL MADE IN BEHALF OF CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Stating that the continuation of schools are the best means to help the children of the laboring classes, Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, urges all citizens who care about constructive child labor reform to oppose the Fear-on-Hutchinson bill now pending in the New York Legislature. "One of the most serious of the deprivations of children who labor is loss of schooling," he says, "and the continuation school thus constitutes a valuable measure of child labor reform, by keeping working children under educational jurisdiction and supervision, after they leave the full time schools at 14 or 15."

ANTI-ALIEN LAND MOVE IN LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana.—The Japanese-Chinese exclusion ordinance was introduced into the constitutional convention yesterday by J. S. Sykes, delegate from Union Parish. It contains only 62 words. It is the first ordinance offered in the convention that has an international aspect. "No alien who is ineligible to citizenship of the United States or of the State of Louisiana shall be permitted or allowed to acquire or own, whether directly or indirectly, in his or her name, or through another interposed or by means of any corporate association, any land or real property of any kind or character whatsoever within the State of Louisiana."

ASPHALT THROWN UP IN GULF OF MEXICO

VELASCO, Texas.—Fishermen returning from Quintana Beach yesterday reported the arrival upon the coast of thousands of tons of fresh asphalt, borne upon the waves of the gulf. Blanket-like strips of 25 to 50 feet in length and varying in thickness up to several feet have been cast up along several miles of the beach. The temperature of the asphalt indicated its origin was close to the coast. The surmise has been advanced that the asphalt originated from some section of the bottom of the gulf through an earth disturbance causing emissions from an underlying deposit.

SENATOR EDGE FOR WORLD TRADE

Economic Program of the New Administration Outlined—Budget System Advocated—Revenues and Tariff Revision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The new Administration has a clearly defined program," said Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, at a luncheon of the American Association of Advertising Agents yesterday. "The Administration realizes that it is necessary to bring business closer to the government, and the government to business, not in a paternalistic way, not to run business, but to cooperate with and encourage it. It recognizes and hopes that business realizes the tremendous problems now pressing for solution. Though President Harding has been in office only a little over two weeks, a note of wonder as to what he was going to do was already apparent. The people must be a little patient; such a thought must be discouraging to the accomplishment of the task."

The United States had accumulated many problems during the past two years. It was necessary, said Senator Edge, to go through the process of bringing the country out of the clouds down to normal. Quick action was necessary to restore confidence, so as to take advantage of the opportunity to establish a market for all United States goods. Everybody was waiting now, and they would wait until the government stated in no uncertain tones its intention to get back of business and help it out of its difficulties.

First of all, the United States must establish a budget system to lower expenses. The government did not make money, it spent money. This had been proved by its experiment with the railroads during the war. Therefore, it was necessary to cut down expenses at the start.

Second, it was necessary to place the method of getting revenue on a correct basis. Senator Edge thought that the first thing to be done was to repeal the excess profits tax. There was not much to be collected anyhow at present, and this would tend to convince the country as to the intentions of the Administration. But these things could be put through Congress within 10 days after the new session started.

In regard to tariff revision, the argument and the debate would show that, as a result of accumulation of a \$14,000,000,000 surplus, the United States must cease to build a high tariff wall if they expected to do business with the world. It was necessary to protect American products, but it was also necessary to take in foreign products to adjust the trade balance. This could be rectified in three ways: by importation of gold, by importation of securities—and there were large concerns now being organized for that purpose—and by importation of goods.

Prosperity was dependent on employment and employment on the market; the United States could not confine business to itself, but must have foreign markets. To do business at full capacity, they must do business with the world. Imports would rectify exchange conditions, by interchanging ideas and exchanging goods.

TRAFFIC MEN SEEK TO MAINTAIN WAGES

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NEW YORK, New York.—The Eastern Federation of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees have requested E. H. Fitzgerald, their grand president, to authorize a referendum strike ballot for immediate use in case any railroad should take arbitrary action in reducing wages in violation of the Transportation Act of 1920. Such arbitrary action, according to the resolution, would undoubtedly be the spark that would "set the entire transportation system into a flame of chaos and industrial revolution." The federation.

HONDURAS CHANGING MONETARY SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A continued tendency toward the adoption of American currency as the basis of the monetary system of Honduras is indicated in recent customs laws. Willing Spencer, Chargé d'Affaires at Tegucigalpa, has informed the Department of Commerce. Importation of silver coinage has been prohibited by the Honduras Government, except that of the United States. Payment of one-half the customs duties in American currency at the rate of \$1 for two silver pesos is now required. The government will withdraw from circulation all silver coins except those of the United States.

THE COWARD SHOE

"For Little Feet That Lightly Trip"

Children, most of all, appreciate the Coward Shoe, because their all-day running and jumping put tremendous strains upon both foot and shoe; strains that are especially harsh on shapeliness and material.

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SENATOR EDGE FOR WORLD TRADE

Economic Program of the New Administration Outlined—Budget System Advocated—Revenues and Tariff Revision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The new Administration has a clearly defined program," said Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, at a luncheon of the American Association of Advertising Agents yesterday. "The Administration realizes that it is necessary to bring business closer to the government, and the government to business, not in a paternalistic way, not to run business, but to cooperate with and encourage it. It recognizes and hopes that business realizes the tremendous problems now pressing for solution. Though President Harding has been in office only a little over two weeks, a note of wonder as to what he was going to do was already apparent. The people must be a little patient; such a thought must be discouraging to the accomplishment of the task."

The United States had accumulated many problems during the past two years. It was necessary, said Senator Edge, to go through the process of bringing the country out of the clouds down to normal. Quick action was necessary to restore confidence, so as to take advantage of the opportunity to establish a market for all United States goods. Everybody was waiting now, and they would wait until the government stated in no uncertain tones its intention to get back of business and help it out of its difficulties.

First of all, the United States must establish a budget system to lower expenses. The government did not make money, it spent money. This had been proved by its experiment with the

PORTUGAL TO HAVE YET ANOTHER PARTY

While Efforts Are Being Made to Form a Cabinet, New Party Is Arising, Called the Party of National Restoration

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—Another Portuguese cabinet has come to the end of its life and resigned. The Ministry of Liberato Pinto, a sort of concentration of power, had been in difficulties from the time of its construction at the beginning of last December, and never looked like achieving any solidity. The finance question seems too much for any ministry now, and each new finance minister, having made brave and optimistic declarations concerning impossible intentions, duly finds himself in a hopeless case and has to give up. The circumstances as they exist in Portugal now are such that no cabinet made up from the political elements as they are known here today can endure.

In the present case, the Finance Minister, Cunha Leal, was not without ideas and not without a certain courage either, but his plans could not be accommodated to the hard facts of the situation, and, seeing failure before him, he resigned. About the same time, the Minister of Marine, Jules Martins, also resigned, and Liberato Pinto, who cannot have been enjoying his premiership, took advantage of this opportunity to present to the President of the Republic the resignation of the whole of his Ministry.

According to custom, President Almeida at once set about the usual routine of consulting with the numerous political leaders, asking them formal questions and trying to divine from his reading of the situation, what were the possibilities of forming a cabinet of any kind. The President of the Republic has had enormous experience of this business during the last year or two, but the task never becomes any easier but rather the more difficult.

No Newspapers Published

On the present occasion he immediately took into consultation Herculano Galdardo and the leaders of the Democratic, Liberal, Reconstituent and Popular parties. The retiring Premier was also called in on several occasions, and so were the former premiers Antonio Granjo and Alvaro de Castro. The presidents of the Senate and the Chamber and various other political personalities were likewise consulted. The general idea seemed to be that there was a possibility of the reconstitution of the Liberato Pinto Government on broader lines of concentration, the Liberals to be included.

There are certain difficulties in the way, but it begins to appear that this is the only chance of making a cabinet that can do anything at all to face the enormous difficulties with which Portugal is now beset. This present crisis is being carried through in circumstances of unusual difficulty from the party and public point of view is that the newspaper strike still goes on, and there are produced only two newspapers each day, one of them being run by the united proprietors and the other by the strikers, each side being rather more concerned with its own difficulties and grievances than with the troubles of the country as a whole. The strikers are now becoming very bitter in their attacks on the employers, and if there were any formidable or operative labor law in Portugal there would be business for somebody.

A Possible Premier

In the midst of all the turmoil there is one new political affair of interest and possibly of importance arising. There is to be another new party! But this is not an offshoot of any of the existing parties, as is the usual manner of generation, and it is not clear that it owes its existence entirely to an individual ambition. What are its value and its possibilities remain to be seen, and no judgment can be passed upon it until the moment. After the newspaper strike, and the ministerial resignation, it is the most discussed subject in Lisbon now.

The inventor and leader of this new party is Homen Cristo, and he is calling his new party the Party of National Restoration. Homen Cristo some time ago was mentioned as a possible Premier of a Cabinet of Republican concentration, but he is hardly within the real intrigues of political circles, and he has never come prominently forward in this connection. He is a clever journalist, and some of his articles on the political situation and the prospects of the country have attracted much attention for their strength and very plain speaking. He has a son who lives in Paris and recently he paid a visit there to see him, his intention being at that time to spend some months in foreign countries.

Author Seems Sincere

But while he was in Paris he heard so much about Portugal and Portuguese politics and what others thought of them that, according to his own description of his emotions, a very violent disturbance took place in his mind, the result of which was the decision to return to Portugal immediately, and afterward to seek conferences with various political personages in France, England and Spain with the object of organizing a solid instrument of government capable of making an improvement in the critical situation through which Portugal was passing, and distributing among

his compatriots that sense of well-being and tranquillity which at present they do not enjoy.

If in this Homen Cristo seemed to have vision too splendidly gifted of himself as the benefactor and savior of Portugal, and of the Utopia which was to come on at his command, there were at all events certain elements of reason in his scheme and it was apparently honest and sincere, which is more than can be said of most other Portuguese schemes at the present time. It is disdained by the ordinary politicians—which is a strong recommendation for it—but Mr. Cristo is going on vigorously with his organization.

Moderates Invited to Join

"I am organizing a party," he says, "which will be called the National Restoration Party, and it will have as its basis all those elements that are disposed to sacrifice themselves for our country. In this party all moderate elements, Liberals and Conservatives, may enter, but in entering it they must forget completely all those political divisions which in the course of our internal struggles have separated us so completely during the last few years. The National Restoration Party has for a settled determination, a watchword as you might say, that power shall never be sought and accepted by means of revolutionary proceedings to which it declares itself as being totally opposed. For our purposes we shall develop an intense propaganda throughout the country, which desires and only desires that it shall be well governed. Already we count with the adhesion and assistance of some very powerful elements in Lisbon and the provinces."

Mr. Cristo has thought out a complete scheme of government right down to the details of the program of the National Restoration Party. "Our program," he says, "will be an ample one. We shall have on it reforms of a far-reaching character, profiting by the lessons that we have been able to draw from foreign countries, and by those lessons our governmental measures will be inspired when the National Restoration Party is in power. We shall make reforms in the law of separation of church and state, giving a certain satisfaction to church aspiration without abdicating its doing the supremacy of the civil power, and we shall permit the return to Portugal individually of the Portuguese Jesuits who at the present time are in a state of expatriation and without the assistance of Portuguese nationality.

Tolerance to Be Exercised

"We shall exercise an ample tolerance; but at the same time we shall impose that discipline that is necessary for the restoration of the nation. In this matter, indeed, we shall show ourselves to be inflexible, up to the point, if it were necessary, of reestablishing the extreme penalty for the punishment of certain special cases such as attacks upon the head of the State, against the authorities, and so forth."

There is no limit to the good and beneficial work that Homen Cristo proposes to get through as soon as his new party gets into power, and it is to be noted that in his discussions of the future he does not speak of such accession to authority as a possibility, but assumes it as a certainty. He deals next with that subject of extreme importance to Portugal and at the same time of immense difficulty, the subject of finance. "In this matter of finance," he says, "we shall put through measures of the greatest importance which, after reducing the national expenses in so far as that may be possible, and creating a state of confidence in the public administration, will permit us to strengthen the credit of the State and suppress the enormous deficit that oppresses us. With such objects in view we shall not hesitate, in any case of necessity, to propose measures for the public betterment."

Foreign Policy Outlined

The new National Restorationists have no less hesitation in the great domain of foreign policy, in regard to which there is a very general and pronounced sense of Portuguese weakness at the present time. "As far as foreign policy is concerned," says Homen Cristo, "the National Restoration Party, taking into account the geographical position of Portugal, must strengthen her by raising her value in the eyes of foreign powers to the utmost possible, without abandoning or weakening in the slightest degree our independence and our institutions which are intangible."

"We shall maintain our alliance with England; we shall develop a policy of greater intimacy with Spain based on practical and concrete treaties from which a reciprocal benefit for the two countries will result, realizing as we do that our ethnological, social and economic affinities require such result."

Such are the hopes, the beliefs and the aspirations of the leader of the newest party in Portugal. Are they fanciful? Is it foolish for a party that is scarce created to be thinking already of power and what it shall bring? Not exactly, for the possibilities and the hopes of a party such as this are based on the appalling state of confusion into which all the other parties have fallen, confusion from which there seems to be no extrication possible.

MASONIC WORK IN UNITED KINGDOM

No Man, Be He King or Commoner, It Is Said, Can Enter Portals of Freemasonry in Britain, Except Along Same Path

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An interesting story is being told in some Masonic circles. Recently, as readers of The Christian Science Monitor know, the Prince of Wales and Duke of York were appointed and invested as senior wardens of their respective lodges, a qualification essential to installation as master, whether for prince or commoner. Now it so happens that the members of the Navy Lodge, to which the Duke of York belongs, were anxious to play off a joke against the Prince and secure the investiture of their royal member before the Household Brigade Lodge (to which the Prince of Wales belongs)—got to hear of the matter, and so the younger brother would outstrip the elder in Masonic experience.

But "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley" and a very chance remark led a prominent member of the Household Brigade Lodge into the secret, or, at least sufficient of it for him to call together the members of his lodge and to appoint the Prince of Wales their senior warden, who was thus successful in outstripping his brother by a few hours.

Absurd Statements Made

Father J. Bridge has been lecturing to the Roman Catholic Society of the Liverpool University on "The Roman Catholic Church and Freemasonry," posing as an expert on the latter. In the course of his address it is reported that he said that "the English Craft had endeavored to keep clear of the continental, but by their fees they were contributing to the end and purposes of men higher up in rank, and there were cases in history where English money, perhaps innocently, had been used for the purposes of the continental body. The influence of Freemasonry since the middle of the eighteenth century had been remarkable. The church had condemned it because it was a religious society professing that adequate religion could be taught by reason, ignoring revelation. Secondly, it was condemned because of its oath and secrecy. Royal Freemasons did not have to go through the initiation ceremonies; they were merely figureheads."

Of course, the only answer to all these absurd statements is a direct negative. The accounts of the Grand Lodge of England are published annually, and the statements reviewed in the press, so that any individual possessing sufficient curiosity to demonstrate for himself the falsity of the assertion that the fees of brethren are used for the ends and purposes of men higher up in rank or that such money is used for the purposes of the continental body.

The Pinnacle of Absurdity

But the pinnacle of absurdity and falsity is reached when it is stated that Royal Freemasons do not have to go through the initiation ceremony. No man, be he king or commoner, can be admitted into Freemasonry except through one portal, namely that of initiation. There is no royal road to Freemasonry; there is but one path, for there are no by-ways, and this path must be trodden by all who wish to enter. Equally devoid of truth is the assertion that Freemasonry professes that "adequate religion can be taught by reason, ignoring revelation." In no recognized Masonic work, in no Masonic lodge, and in no jurisdiction in communion with the United Grand Lodge of England is such a doctrine taught or countenanced.

A very interesting assembly has just taken place at Winchester when the Lodge of Economy, No. 90, which now holds its meetings in rooms adjoining the Black Swan Hotel, concluded the hundred and sixtieth year of its existence, the date of its original warrant being January 29, 1761. It being the oldest lodge in the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight and the occasion one of particular interest to the craft generally, the brethren celebrated the event in a worthy manner.

New Power Conferred

The International Bureau of Masonic Intercourse has now come under the aegis of the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina, but will still be directed by its founder, Edward Quartier-la-Tente, who will be responsible for its administration.

The Duke of Connaught, as first grand principal of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, has granted power to grand superintendents of provinces and districts to appoint to past rank as officers any royal arch Masons in their jurisdictions who have distinguished themselves, the number being limited to one for every seven chapters. This is the first time this power has been conferred, as hitherto appointment to

past rank was only possible in the Supreme Grand Chapter.

The Dean Leigh Masters' Lodge, Hereford, which has hitherto held its meetings in the Town Hall, has decided to remove to the College Hall, that being better adapted for the holding of a Masonic lodge, and, indeed, has many interesting possessions of the Palladian lodge and chapter as well as many portraits of distinguished brethren connected with the Province of Herefordshire. One of the most recent and welcome additions which adorns the walls is a portrait in oils of the provincial grand master, the Very Rev. J. W. Leigh, who, until recently, was the Dean of Hereford, who is beloved by all the brethren of the Province.

City Alderman Honored

Sir Homewood Crawford recently presided at the general court of the governors and subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, when all the eligible candidates were declared elected without ballot, this being facilitated by their immediate admission to the benefits of out-education, pending their entry into the institution. The treasurer, Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, was congratulated upon his recent elevation to the peerage it being stated that it was the first instance since the days of Cromwell that a city alderman had been created a peer.

Charles W. Hodgson, assistant provincial grand master of Northumberland, was elected honorary vicepatron of the schools in appreciation of the services he rendered at the last festival. It was also decided to devote a further £3000 a year to the out-education fund, which will bring up the number of these nominations to 500 and the annual expenditure on this head to £10,000.

DANES GIVE EQUAL RIGHTS TO SCHLESWIG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Mr. Neergaard, the Danish Premier, speaking at Aalborg recently, said that history had taught that violence and suppression ought to be avoided. The Prussians had attempted it, but the only result of their rule in Schleswig had been to strengthen the national feeling of the Danes. Denmark had now equal liberty and justice in church, school and state, to all in the incorporated districts of Schleswig.

The Premier also referred to the reorganization of the Danish Foreign Office and foreign service, which, he said, was necessary in consequence of the altered situation following on its oath and secrecy. Royal Freemasons would create a new international law, which would give a real safeguard to the small states. Under present conditions Denmark could not reduce its military system, because, while it desired a lessened military and armaments expenditure, it had to carry out its duty as a member of the League.

The Premier said that industry was asking for extraordinary measures. He recognized the seriousness of the crisis, but declined to adopt measures which would make the situation worse. It would not be of any assistance to Denmark to establish prohibition of imports or to increase customs duties. The fact was that production had been too expensive, and while neither capital nor labor could blame the other, the consumer had cried "stop." A lower price level and a lower level of wages must provide the basis.

IMPORT PROHIBITION QUESTION IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—In November last year, the Scandinavian representatives from the Treaty commissions of Norway, Sweden and Denmark met at Stockholm, to discuss the present condition of the industries. All representatives disassociated themselves from an import prohibition as well as a general raising of the customs duties. But a temporary protection of some special branches within the industries was thought necessary.

The authorities of the respective countries have received records to the same effect. As far as Norway is concerned, there will be no further import prohibition at present to protect the branches of the trade most severely threatened by the falling of the prices.

It seems as if the laborers will claim protection also in one way or another, for instance, by import prohibition to limit the lack of employment. If the demand of the industries is granted, the other trades are supposed to advance their claims, and the peasants' claim for corn and customs laws will be urged once more.

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FRANCE'S MILITARY BUDGET TOO HIGH

Socialist Deputy Declares That Army Now Being Prepared Will Cost the Country Six Times More Than Before War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The passing of the budget for 1931 in the near future by the Chamber is regarded in France as a great tour de force. Certainly it is unusual for the budget to be accepted so early in the year. Generally it trails through month after month. It should, of course, have been passed at the beginning of the year, but still credit is due to Paul Doumer for the energy he has displayed in getting together the estimates of the various departments. Only a few weeks ago it seemed impossible to fulfill the promises that had been made by Francis Marsal, the former Finance Minister, for all the estimates were in a chaotic condition.

Thus it is to be hoped that the provisional credits granted for March will be the last that will be demanded this year. But while it is encouraging to note that France has tackled the budget in a businesslike manner there is something to be said which modifies the commendation. The Chamber, it is true, has passed the budget but the Senate may still be dilatory. Moreover the budget only squeezed through because it was lightened of the special budget which concerns the liberated regions. This supplementary budget will be discussed separately after the London conference.

What the Budget Means

It is necessary once more to emphasize the danger of this division of the expenses of France into three or even into two parts. The budget has come to mean the receipts and expenditure which a minister chooses to define as normal. It is a simple, but a perilous expedient to put into special budgets which are kept in the background whatever expenditure is regarded as embarrassing. Thus France deceives herself and financially presents a somewhat false figure in the world. The method is deprecated. It lacks frankness. It puts behind it all unpleasant facts. It creates illusions.

In the budget which is covered—so it is pretended—by the sums to be paid by Germany, that is to say 16,000,000,000 francs, obviously a preposterous hypothesis—there are placed the costs of restoring the liberated regions during the current year. The money has to be raised somehow, and it would be, in the opinion of a number of critics, better to have stated plainly that France will have to raise the money.

The Best Remedy

During the debate Mr. Tixier declared that the whole situation was disquieting. He believes that the best remedy is the fulfillment of a vast economic program which has for its base the repopulation of the countryside and the development of agriculture. Back to the land, is for him the method by which France will be redeemed.

Like most of the speakers he denounced the proposed tax on Capital. It would cripple industry. Mr. Doumer, who was suspected of designs on Capital, gave a formal reassurance on this point. Any tax on Capital, he said, would mean the liquidation of all private property.

Victor Constant was concerned about the failure of the tax on trade turnover. The estimates have not been fulfilled. Mr. Doumer promises that the tax on all commercial transactions, which is annoying but not productive, shall be modified. Attention was also called to the laxity in

collecting the taxes. Those for 1930 are in arrears.

With regard to the special subjects which were touched upon and on which statements of policy were made, the most interesting were the credits for the army and the credits for Alsace-Lorraine.

Military Expenses Too High

Now it is an undoubted fact that military expenses are too high in France. They reach 1,500,000 francs. They were cut down by the Finance Commission, and in the Chamber Andrew Lefebvre, who was at one time War Minister and resigned from the Laygue Cabinet because his alarmist views were not heeded, intervened to protest against these reductions. He tried to show that not enough was allowed for all kinds of purposes.

He also expounded his objections to the cutting down of universal military service in France from three years to 18 months. Before this could be done it was necessary that the army should possess at least 30,000 professional soldiers and that the colonial army—chiefly native troops—should be brought to 300,000 men. Also in order to make the effective army bigger, Mr. Lefebvre would have civilians employed for many functions that have been fulfilled by soldiers.

Louis Barthou, the War Minister, seems to accept these reserves. He was insistent on the fact that 18 months' service was far from decided upon unconditionally. Its application is subordinated to the measures indicated by Mr. Lefebvre.

Finance Must Be Strong

At the present time it is a duty for France to remain strong. If France encounters refusals in the execution of the Versailles Treaty it will be necessary that she shall not only talk but act. Mr. Barthou, indeed, declared that the plan of mobilization in its various stages was all prepared. The material was where it ought to be. It must not be supposed that this attitude of Mr. Barthou is accepted without demur. It means, says Mr. Cachin, Socialist Deputy, that France is preparing a more powerful army than ever, that this army will cost France six times more than it cost before the war, that it will be composed not only of two classes of conscripts but nearly 100,000 professional soldiers and 300,000 Negroes and yellow men from the colonies, that two years after the armistice mobilization is prepared anew with all its consequences.

For Alsace-Lorraine it is necessary to vote special French credits to supplement the domestic budget. There were demanded 380,000,000 francs for the budget and another 83,000,000 francs for the railways. Jules Uriy, in protesting against this allocation, declared that it was only necessary because, instead of making of the Alsace-Lorraine regions three French departments, France had considered the territory as a colony over which a governor reigned. Officials were multiplied to infinity. This was wrong. Alsace-Lorraine, cried the deputy, is French. A number of deputies pointed out certain abuses. A campaign which would separate Alsace-Lorraine from France was denounced. Other deputies tried to show that the receipts from Alsace-Lorraine practically covered the expenditure, and when normal conditions prevail the provinces will be able to give France a portion of their receipts.

Mr. Alapetite, who is the General Commissioner of the Republic at Strasbourg, denied that Alsace-Lorraine was treated as a colony but urged that it was necessary to preserve the local manners. The introduction of French legislation could only be accomplished gradually. For the budget of 1932 it was proposed to extend to Alsace-Lorraine the French tax on wages and salaries.

UNEMPLOYMENT'S REMEDY OUTLINED

Cost of British Goods Must Be Lowered, It Is Said, so That Impoverished World Can Buy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Austin Hopkinson, M. P., who has attained some fame for his outspokenness of manner and for originality of ideas, lecturing at the Manchester College of Technology on "The Remedy for Unemployment," offered as a solution the production of goods at a lower cost so that an impoverished world could purchase them. Mr. Hopkinson, who is a large employer of labor, said that as far as the cotton trade was concerned, the remedy required was to induce the Negro, the Hindu and the Chinese to buy as much cotton cloth as they formerly did. The Negro, he said, who buys his cloth with his labor, finds that he has to work twice as long and as hard today to buy his piece of cloth. The consequence is he is making one piece, or perhaps even half a piece, instead of two, serve him for a year. The way, then, to stimulate the cotton trade was to lower the cost of production.

Stocks Must Be Cleared

For the cotton merchants who had large stocks on their hands, Mr. Hopkinson had little sympathy. They had got these stocks of highly priced goods, which they cannot now get rid of without risking disaster, because they had concluded that boom conditions would continue indefinitely, and because they had hoped to go on making excessive profits. There was only one thing to do and that was to get rid of these stocks as soon as possible, and at any price that could be obtained. If they would not sell, then they should be given away, which was better than keeping them tied up.

Mr. Hopkinson was certainly original in his remedy for unemployment. He heartily agreed with those who demanded the removal of restrictions, but he saw a difficulty with regard to payment, for, although the Soviet Government could pay in gold, that gold was stolen, and the moment payment was made, actions might be brought in the English courts by the rightful owners for the recovery of their property. The only people who would benefit from Russian trade would be the lawyers. As for "the bursting of the granaries of Europe" which the Prime Minister talks about, they simply did not exist. Barter with Russia, therefore, was not possible on any but the smallest scale, and payment in Russian gold was an impossibility.

Capital and Labor Blamed

The reason, summed up Mr. Hopkinson, why Britain cannot sell her goods abroad was because they cost more than people were prepared to pay for them. There were two reasons for these high prices; excessive profits and excessively high wages. Both Capital and Labor were taking too large a return for their services, and the real problem was how to induce people to accept a lower remuneration for their services without causing the greatest political and industrial upset Britain has known. This could only be done by voluntary action, and not by acts of Parliament.

Mr. Hopkinson said he was employing more men than ever he had done, and was receiving more orders than he could handle, simply because he was producing his goods at only a moderately higher cost compared with pre-war days.



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TERMS OF MANDATE OVER PALESTINE

Jewish Newspaper Regrets That They Do Not Offer Greater Encouragement to Jews to Begin Country's Regeneration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The Jewish Chronicle publishes what it states to be the official text of the draft mandate for Palestine, submitted by the British delegation to the League of Nations. The Chronicle expresses disappointment that the terms of the mandate do not offer greater encouragement to the Jews to enter upon the task of the regeneration of Palestine, a labor which, it is stated, will involve much sacrifice.

By the mandate, His Britannic Majesty has all the powers inherent in the government of a sovereign state, as they may be limited by the mandate. The mandatory is responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion.

An appropriate Jewish agency is to be recognized as a public body for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine. The Zionist organization, so long as its organization and constitution are in the opinion of the mandatory appropriate, is to be recognized as such an agency.

The mandatory is made responsible for seeing that no Palestine territory shall be ceded or leased to, or in any way placed under the control of the government of any foreign power.

A Nationality Law

The administration of Palestine will be responsible for enacting a nationality law, which will facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews who take up their permanent residence in Palestine.

The mandatory will see that the judicial system established safeguards the interests of foreigners, and the jurisdiction now existing in Palestine with regard to questions arising out of the religious beliefs of certain communities. In particular the mandatory agrees that the control and administration of "Wakfs" shall be exercised in accordance with religious law and the dispositions of the founders. The administration may arrange with the Zionist organization to construct or operate, upon fair and equitable terms, any public works, services and utilities, and to develop any of the natural resources of the country, in so far as these matters are not directly undertaken by the administration.

The mandatory is entrusted with the control of the foreign relations of Palestine, and the right to issue exequaturs to consuls appointed by foreign powers. He is also entitled to afford diplomatic and consular protection to citizens of Palestine when outside its territorial limits.

Control of Religious Places

In accordance with Article 95 of the treaty of peace with Turkey, the mandatory undertakes to appoint as soon as possible a special commission to study and regulate all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities. The chairman of the commission will be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations. It will be the duty of this commission to insure that certain holy places, religious buildings or sites, regarded with special veneration by the adherents of one particular religion, are entrusted to the permanent control of suitable bodies representing the adherents of the religion concerned.

The mandatory will see that complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, is insured to all. No discrimination of any kind is to be made between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion or language. No person can be excluded from Palestine on the sole ground of his religious belief. The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language will not be denied or impaired. The administration of Palestine may organize on a voluntary basis the forces necessary for the preservation of peace and order, and also for the defense of the country, subject to the supervision of the mandatory, who is entitled at all times to use the roads, railways and ports of Palestine for the movement of troops and the carriage of fuel and supplies.

The mandatory is required to see that there is no discrimination in Palestine against the nationals of any of the states members of the League of Nations (including companies incorporated under their laws) as compared with those of the mandatory or of any foreign state in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation, the exercise of industries or professions, or in the treatment of ships or aircraft. Similarly, there will be no discrimination against goods originating in or destined for any of the said states, and there will be freedom of transit under equitable conditions across the mandated area.

Imposing Customs Duties

The administration of Palestine may impose, on the advice of the mandatory, such taxes and customs duties as it may consider necessary and take

such steps as it may think best to promote the development of the natural resources of the country. Nothing in the above terms shall prevent the government of Palestine, from concluding a special customs agreement with any state, the territory of which in 1914 was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia.

The consent of the Council of the League of Nations is required for any modification of the terms of the present mandate, provided that in the case of any modification proposed by the mandatory, such consent may be given by a majority of the Council.

REORGANIZATION OF POLISH ARMY BEGUN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

WARSAW, Poland.—In his exposé of January 27, last, Mr. Witos put before the Diet the state of public affairs and the plans and remedies which he proposes to apply. He spoke of the demobilization of the army. More than 60 per cent of the soldiers are included in the scheme, of which the greater number are already released from military service. The number of officers will be diminished by 20 per cent, and more than 500,000 horses will be demobilized and placed at the service of the agriculturists.

The work of reorganization of the army has already commenced. Further, the Premier spoke of the amelioration of the administration, of the complete reunion of former Prussian Poland with the other provinces of the Republic, of the restriction in expenses, the improvement of railways and so forth.

In the last part of his exposé Mr. Witos spoke of foreign politics. He stated: (1) that the principal task of the government consists in establishing a lasting peace by uniting more closely with other states that are not only theoretical friends of Poland, but also have common interests with her; (2) Poland must arrive at an economic understanding with her neighbors and the states manifestly ready to enter into an economic cooperation with her; (3) peace is approaching slowly but surely; both parties are full of good will, but, while emphasizing again its sincere desire for a definite peace, the government cannot, in order to gain a few days, renounce its very legitimate demands above all sure of its unanimity with the nation.

The Polish delegation at Paris is terminating the convention between Poland and Germany as regards the details of transit from East Prussia to Germany via Pomerania and from Poland to Danzig via East Prussia. As regards the conflict about Vilna the Polish Government is in favor of a free decision of the League of Nations. Poland has been most unjustly accused of desiring to trample on the treaty and take by force the plebiscite territory in Upper Silesia. It is difficult to say whether this calumny is more odious than naïve.


It is hoped that the English policy toward Poland may undergo some change and that English politicians will be convinced that the ceding to Poland of the ancient Polish province of Upper Silesia will not prove economically and financially prejudicial to western and particularly British interests.

FOREST MANAGEMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Legislation to provide for a policy of timber conservation, whereby a perpetual supply of lumber will be available by the steady reforestation of cut-over areas, is now before the Provincial Legislature. Power is to be taken to declare suitable areas of timber to be pulp units, and it is provided that the area of crown timber land dealt with shall not exceed such area as, by the use of approved methods of logging and forest management, will be sufficient to maintain a perpetual supply of timber for the use of the mill in respect of which the license is to be issued, or the sale made.

In the establishment of these pulp units provision is made for the reservation of such areas of timber as may be necessary to supply the needs of established local industries, or of industries essential to the welfare of the community, and which may be dependent upon crown timber for their raw material. In the legislation there is provision made for converting special timber licenses into pulp licenses. Power is also given to make rules and regulations governing the standards of utilization, methods of logging, reservation of seed trees, disposal of debris and any other regulations deemed necessary for the ensuring of the future forest crop.



Dobbs Hats for Women
Dobbs Straw Sales
Dobbs & Co.
110 Broadway, New York

QUEBEC OPPOSES CATTLE EMBARGO

British Embargo on Canadian Live Stock Is Denounced in the Provincial Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

QUEBEC, Quebec.—On the motion of J. B. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, seconded by L. A. Taschereau, Premier, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec unanimously adopted a resolution declaring "that this House, after having obtained a knowledge of the facts of the embargo against Canadian cattle in the United Kingdom, believes that this embargo is not justified and regrets that it is maintained."

So unanimous was the feeling of the House on the question that Arthur Sauve, leader of the Opposition, congratulated the government on its efforts, and the strange spectacle was seen of Mr. Sauve being applauded by the whole House, something without precedent. The embargo has existed since 1912, and the farmers of Quebec, in common with those in other parts of the Dominion, feel strongly on the question. The members of the House, particularly those representing the agricultural districts, were outspoken in denunciation of what they held to be the unjust character of the embargo, and urged that it was essential, not only for the progress of the cattle-raising industry of the Dominion, but also for the purposes of breaking the beef monopoly under which the British consumers suffered.

Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, said that if Great Britain did not want Canadian live stock, there was no reason why the British Government should cling to a discredited excuse for excluding Canadian cattle, and thereby hurt Canada's chances of getting other markets. The Minister admitted that no one in Canada was to blame for the present state of affairs, the federal government having done all it could to get the embargo lifted, but without avail. Mr. Caron declared that the majority of the British people, and even some of the politicians, did not know of the existence of the embargo, and it was asserted that the British Government maintained it simply in the interests of the big cattle grazers.

Mr. Sauve, leader of the Opposition, said that the question was so well known it was unnecessary for him to discuss it at length. He noted that Lord Beaverbrook had started a campaign against the continuation of the embargo, and he hoped that with his aid and the representations of the government in Canada the efforts would succeed. "I congratulate the Minister of Agriculture in bringing in his resolution," concluded the leader of the Opposition.

Brigadier-General Smart, member for Westmount, said that the question was a domestic one for Great Britain, but certainly it was not just to misrepresent Canadian cattle. The attention of the British public should be called to the fact that British statesmen had broken faith, for in 1917 the President of the British Board of Agriculture had promised Sir Robert Borden and Robert Rogers that at the end of the war the embargo would be removed, as there was no ground for excluding Canadian cattle on the score of uncleanness or unfitness. Yet after two years nothing had been done, and General Smart believed this should be the line of approach. The embargo was protection in its severest form, and such an argument should have weight in free trade Britain.

DURBAN TRAMWAY STRIKE CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.

DURBAN, Natal.—A meeting of the joint advisory board was recently held when the question of the dispute between the town council and the tramwaymen came up for discussion. C. W. Cousins, the director of census, was present in response to a request made for his attendance, and he pointed out that the increase in the cost of living should be computed on such matters as food, fuel, light and rent, pointing out that the items which came under the description of sundries would naturally fall when the

essential factors were reduced in price. The increase in the cost of living should, therefore, be computed at 80 per cent, and not 95 per cent. Mr. Cousins added that he could, of course, express no opinion on the claim put forward by the council.

As a result of a meeting of the committee of the Tramwaymen's Union it was resolved, owing to the unsatisfactory response of the town council to the tramwaymen's demands, which the men consider to be fully justified, the men were instructed to attend a meeting of the union for which purpose the trams were stopped at 10 o'clock. The meeting was a most prolonged affair, but after much discussion it was proposed that they decline to work at all on week-ends and public holidays until the council conceded their demands. When the meeting showed itself in favor of this proposition all outsiders were excluded. The men remounted the trams about 2 o'clock and the service resumed, the tramwaymen agreeing to return to work immediately and leave the action to be decided by the council of the Federation of Trades meeting.

MOTOR LINERS FOR ATLANTIC SERVICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

LONDON, England.—Three motor-driven passenger liners, named respectively the Leonardo da Vinci, Giuseppe Massini, and Francesco Crispi are shortly to be built in Italy for the Genoa-New York service. They will have a passenger-carrying capacity of 350 persons, namely, 150 first and 200 second class. Power will be supplied by two 2000 Brake-horsepower motors. The displacement of the new vessels will be 9900 tons, and they will have a cargo-carrying capacity (in addition to passengers) of 5800 tons. A special feature of these vessels is their economy in staff. The total engine room staff numbers only 16, and the full crew only 149 men. The fuel capacity is 1000 gallons, or sufficient for 50 days at sea without stopping for fuel. In view of the threatened motor fuel shortage, it is interesting to learn that these vessels will be run on less than 20 tons daily for all purposes, or about one-third of the consumption of a ship of similar size, fitted with oil-fired steam engines.

Recent statistics reveal that nearly 300 motor ships, with a total of 750,000 tons deadweight carrying capacity are now under construction. These figures, of course, do not include any ships ordered the construction of which has not yet been started. Of these 57 ships are being built in Great Britain, seven in the United States, 15 in Denmark and 19 in Sweden. In Great Britain, one in every 14 vessels under construction is a motor ship, while outside Great Britain the proportion is one in seven. Of the 118 ships built in Sweden last year, only seven were fitted with steam engines, the remainder including 99 motor-driven vessels.

SWEDEN'S TRADE TREATIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Stockholm News Office.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—It was almost a matter of course that the war would bring about a number of changes in the commercial treaties of the different countries, and negotiations are going on now in various directions. The commercial treaty between Sweden and Germany terminated on March 16 and it remains to be seen to what result the negotiations will lead. There is much bitterness in Sweden about German dumping goods here and the Germans themselves appear to be a little anxious on this account. The old treaty with England is still in force and the treaty with France of 1891 has been prolonged by notice but temporarily terminated. Sweden has for the time being no commercial treaty with the United States of America.

HANGAR FOR GIANT DIRIGIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN DIEGO, California.—One thousand acres at Camp Kearny here will form the site for the government's airship hangar, to house the giant dirigible now being built in England for the United States Navy, according to word received recently from Congressman William Kettner by the local Chamber of Commerce. The cost of the hangar will be about \$2,000,000.

JUGO-SLAVS HONOR TZECH PRESIDENT

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy Conferred on Dr. Masaryk by Zagreb University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Prague News Office.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—An interesting ceremony took place recently in the old palace-fortress of Prague, when the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred by the University of Zagreb on the President of the Czechoslovak Republic. As representing the Jugo-Slav University, which conferred this honor on the head of a sister nation, there were present at the ceremony Mr. Mribar, Minister of Jugo-Slavia in Prague, Tokak Antic, Minister of that State at Bucharest, and a delegation of the University of Zagreb headed by Dr. Charles Radenick, the rector of that university.

The diploma was actually conferred in the President's private library within the castle, a very appropriate surrounding for such a lover of learning as President Masaryk—and was the occasion for an eloquent address by the rector, Dr. Radenick, who said: "I beg of you, gentlemen, to consider these words of mine as the expression of the profound gratitude and of the fraternal love which fill the heart of our nation, from the Alps to Vardar, from the plains of Venetia to the rocky shores of the Adriatic. Brought up in the hard school of life, the child of a nation which has for centuries defended its existence and its homeland from the attacks of an enemy resolute in his aims, as dangerous as he was powerful, President Masaryk has recognized that the sentiment of justice, the love of truth and liberty constitute the greatest moral riches."

Dr. Masaryk's Life Aims

"But for President Masaryk this system has not been a sterile doctrine and a mere theory; he has made of it the aim of his life, has completed it by his labors, and elevated it into a political faith in the social and national sense. Neither obstacles nor passing failures have frightened him. He opposes all egoistic nationalism, all 'chauvinism'; he looks at humanity as a whole as the 'conditio sine qua non' of all social and national progress. This connection of ideas admits neither subtleties nor compromises. It goes always straight to its end. That is what has made the force of the doctrines expressed by him."

"Dr. Masaryk," continued the rector, "belongs as much to us as to you. It is not only the bonds of parentage of the Slav which unite us to him; it is the principles of the religion of justice and humanity which he professes and which we have adopted. . . . He does not content himself with the activities of a priest of a political religion, of a master, a philosopher; we have seen him during the war organize his nation, establish the bases of the national edifice of this proud Czechoslovak Republic which is his personal work."

End of Epoch of Violence

"It was Masaryk who then inspired courage; created the national legions; hurried from one end of the world to another without sparing his powers, or even his life, which he has been always ready to sacrifice for his country. Such is the work of this man, at an age when the physiological condition gives the right to a little calm and repose."

In his reply President Masaryk said: "You have recalled my political work for the Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes in the time of Austria-Hungary. Permit me to remark that I had the presentiment that I was also working for you. You have honored me with the

degree of doctor honoris causa. This is for me a symbol, and at the same time a proof that, in politics and administration, the modern idea of constitutional democracy ought to have as its base a conviction supported by natural science. It is our hope that the epoch of violence is nearing its end—to give place to that of reasoned argument."

ELECTRIC ENERGY TAX IN ONTARIO OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

LONDON, Ontario.—Declaring that the proposed tax of \$1 per horsepower on all the electric energy marketed by the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario would mean the end of municipal ownership of hydroelectric power, Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Provincial Power Commission, is opposing the plan in a determined fashion. To a large audience here, he declared that the municipalities which had gone into the hydro enterprises, at great financial risk, should not now be penalized in order that new districts might be served. The saving in lighting rates enjoyed by the hydro municipalities had amounted to \$5,000,000 in the 10 years of operation, he said. The investment required to make this saving possible totaled about \$150,000,000. When the Chippewa development is completed in the autumn, the amount invested in hydroelectric enterprises in Ontario will have reached \$211,000,000. Sir Adam stated that if the government were to allot \$250,000 a year for extension work, the hydro could build 500 or 600 miles of new lines every year.

"In no country in the world will electrical power be available so cheaply or in such quantities as it will be in Ontario, when we get properly started," he said. "But the municipalities who were far-sighted enough to go into this venture in the early stages have some vested rights, and the vested rights of the municipalities should be just as sacred as the vested rights of the corporations. In the years since the inception of the hydro project the rights of the private corporations have been respected. Nearly 1000 private electric plants have been acquired by negotiation. In many cases the amount involved reached millions, but in every case the exchange was amicably made."

"They talk about the natural resources of the country being exploited for the benefit of the people. If there ever was a public resource that has been exploited for the citizens as a whole that one is hydro power. No matter whether it is the little hamlet or the thriving metropolis that wishes power, it is sold at absolute cost. Do you get anything out of the great mineral tracts that are exploited? How about the oil wealth of the country? Do you get oil and gas at cost? Who is getting the benefit of these natural resources?"

Referring again to the tax of \$2 per horsepower suggested, Sir Adam said: "We are exporting considerable power to the United States under contracts which we took over when we purchased the power plants. On this we are not making anything, and we certainly could not collect the \$2 tax from them. We are not going to treat the agreements as scraps of paper. The hydro commission has not come to that stage yet and I trust it never will repudiate its contracts. Hence the Ontario municipalities would have to pay the \$2 tax on the exported power as well as on the power they use themselves. Thus the tax would be practically doubled, and the municipalities would be called on for \$4,000,000 more than they are now paying yearly."

SUNDAY RUNNING OF TRAINS IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—It is almost a year now since the Egyptian State Railways decided to reduce to a minimum the traffic on the railways during Sunday. While it was said that the great shortage of coal at that time justified their taking this step, it was felt that this shortage was used rather as an opportunity to give the employees a weekly rest. That this is correct is shown by the recent note issued by the general manager in reply to the strong criticism leveled at his administration for not restoring the Sunday service, now that the coal situation had become almost normal. He admits, frankly, that the personnel now recognize Sunday as a holiday and consequently the reinstatement of an every-day service on Sunday would mean extra payment or the employment of a special staff.

He also added that while the line is comparatively free, repairs to the permanent way are carried out, which would otherwise cause considerable delay to traffic. In view of the many petitions submitted, he has, however, authorized the running of one express train each way on Sundays between Cairo and Alexandria, while the other main lines have but one slow train during the day. The point of interest is, however, the fact that this is the first Ministry in the Egyptian Government to recognize Sunday as a holiday and consequently the observance of Sunday has become more marked in the last few years in the large towns and through its intimate connection with the business world the railways' action is very comprehensible.

That, as a result, the movement will be much strengthened is obvious, as the postal and telegraph services which enter so largely into the life of the community are similarly modified. It should be borne in mind that the eastern Friday is not the equivalent of the European day of rest. Apart from the midday services in the mosques there appears to be but little difference in its observance as compared to other days of the week, and certainly the work in town and country goes on practically the same as usual, with the exception of most government offices which are closed, frequently to the great inconvenience of the business man. The step taken by the Ministry of Communications is a bold one, but that it is a wise one will be admitted when the country appreciates its many advantages.

REGULATION OF ADVERTISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—To remove from the present law governing misleading advertising all the words and clauses which now make it weak and tend to defeat its purpose is the aim of the Betts bill in the state Legislature, a hearing on which will be given at Albany on March 15. The effect of the bill would be to place squarely on the advertiser the burden of responsibility for misleading advertising.



Walk-Over
New Styles and Springtime Charm


There is something about the newness of the Walk-Over styles this year that is fascinating. They have that charm you always notice in springtime. The slightly ronder toes, the shorter vamps, the beautiful sport shoes so much in vogue now—all are features of the spring exhibit.

A NEW WING-TIP IDEA
Women who have welcomed straps will note the pleasing combination with a wing-tip toe and cleverly placed perforations. It conforms with the latest tendency of fashion to favor decoration. Very effective with cloaked hose.

Moderately Priced \$10.00

Walk-Over Shops
Walk-Over shoes are sold in leading cities throughout the world

A.H. Howe & Sons
170 Mount St., Boston 275 Washington St., New York



Brodih
The bridge on the fourth gallery of the new building has blossomed into a garden of flowers.

What a wonderful sight it is!

And who can gaze on this panorama of loveliness and fail to be impressed with its significance?

Pity the man who does not love flowers.

He has lost one of life's greatest blessings.

"Say it with flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada

Brodih
319 Washington St., Boston
Opposite Mill St.

TAILOR
Best of Tailoring Sporting Garments



JACK TAR
Distinctive in Style Superior in Quality

LION Collar

UNITED SHIRT AND COLLAR CO. ALSO MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS, TROUSERS, ETC.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY URGED IN RUMANIA

American Committee Pleads for Rights of Minority Faiths in Those Parts of Transylvania Now Under Rumanian Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The conviction that Rumania's attitude toward religious minorities nullifies one of the great moral issues for which the war was fought is reflected in an appeal sent direct to the Rumanian Government by the American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities.

The committee is composed of men who are members, according to the committee, "of all the chief religious faiths of America," and was formed "at the earnest request of men and women in our own land who are closely related by race, blood, marriage and religious faith to members of the minority groups in many of the European countries." The Rev. Arthur J. Brown of this city is chairman.

"Raising its action not only upon a common interest in human suffering, but also upon the personal ties between these minorities and many citizens of the United States," the committee says in part:

"By the treaty between the principal allied and associated powers with Rumania it is provided that the stipulations regarding racial, religious and linguistic minorities shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. Mindful of these provisions, the committee, instead of availing itself of the privileges thus granted to private as well as governmental groups by the treaty, prefers to address itself directly to the Rumanian Government in the hope and belief that the government will, upon this presentation, carefully take up the matters suggested therein in a spirit of justice and good will.

Situation in Transylvania

"The special attention of the committee has been called to the situation in Transylvania, where there have been transferred by the Trianon treaty racial groups which make up a considerable portion of the community. Transylvania has a total population of 2,678,367, and according to the official figures furnished our committee, through a publication of the British Foreign Office, this population is divided as follows: Magyars (including Szekels), 918,217; Germans, 234,085; Rumanians, 1,472,931; all others, 54,044.

"The religious affiliations according to the same authority are given as follows: Greek Oriental, 55.5 per cent; Roman Catholics, 14; Unitarians, 2.5; Reformed Churches, 14.9; Lutherans, 8.5; Jews, 2.4; unclassified, less than 1 per cent.

"Here then is shown a minority made up of the Hungarians and the Saxons. These are represented in the Reformed churches, the Lutheran churches, the Roman Catholic churches, the Unitarian churches and the Jewish communities.

"This committee has received a great deal of information which shows conclusively that there is not only a perplexing but a distressing state of affairs existing in this ceded territory which is now under the Rumanian flag.

Grievous Wrongs Alleged

"It is alleged, and we believe upon competent authority, that the Hungarian and Saxon communities in Transylvania are suffering grievous wrongs. There is throughout the country an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, that in places is deepening into hatred. The ministers of the churches are hampered in their work and the very life of the churches is in danger. The personal and official liberty of the officers of the churches, in the church courts and in the schools connected with the churches, is restricted and in many cases has been

entirely taken away. Some ministers and members of these churches are now in prison. Many of them have been flogged, and often the causes of the ill-treatment seem, from the evidence at hand, to have been not at all commensurate with the severity of the punishment. Almost all the homes and private property of these people have been commandeered. Property of their schools, their colleges and in some instances their churches has been taken from them. The destruction caused by the troops and by the local authorities to the church and school property has not been repaired. All of these allegations are of acts that are in complete disregard of the solemn provisions and promises guaranteed through the minority treaty signed December 10, 1919, by which treaty the Rumanian Government made itself responsible for the protection of the minorities.

"We respectfully ask, therefore, that the Rumanian Government bring together the representatives of these churches in Transylvania, together with the leaders of the Rumanian church and Government, to confer with a view to securing a proper adjustment of the questions that are now a source of irritation.

Specific Steps Urged

"This committee sincerely hopes and therefore urges, that specific steps be taken which will guarantee all the people of Transylvania:

"A strict fulfillment of all the clauses in the treaties relating to the rights of religious minorities.

"Relief from oppression in such a center as Cluj caused by the quartering of Rumanian families and officials in the homes of the Hungarians without their consent and to their serious disadvantage.

"The restoration of church property confiscated by the State, and compensation for ecclesiastical property of all kinds used by the State, this to include lands, forests, buildings and equipment.

"The privilege of the churches to maintain their own schools, universities and colleges for the training of their teachers, their clergy, and their missionaries. Of course, it is understood that such schools shall be subject to the requirements of the Rumanian Government and open for inspection and supervision by such properly accredited authorities as the government may require and appoint.

"Liberty of communication by post, telegraph or telephone and personal intercourse on the part of ministers and authorities of the Transylvanian churches with churches, schools and universities in other lands, subject only to such requirements and restrictions as apply to other Rumanian citizens, in whatever part of the kingdom they may live.

Freedom of Churches

"Removal of all discriminatory restrictions upon the freedom of the churches to maintain their work and religious agencies and to transact their business on the same basis as that of the other churches of the kingdom.

"The free use by these churches of their own language in public worship.

"Complete amnesty for all ministers, church officials and members of the churches who have been arrested because of their unwillingness to accept Rumanian citizenship, but who are now willing to pledge their loyalty.

"A proper representation in the government at Bucharest of such officials of the Hungarian churches as may be elected, which will place these churches on an equality with the other churches and religious agencies of the Rumanian kingdom."

DRYS UNMOVED BY LATEST ATTACK

Case Filed From California Raising Question of Validity of Amendment Taken as Designed to Keep Issue Alive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court of the United States is expected to dismiss without much ado the most recent of the attacks on the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The case just filed with the Supreme Court of California attacks the validity of the amendment on the ground that it was brought into effect by the time it was brought into effect.

An analysis of the brief makes it clear that the objection is brought into the court in the interest of the liquor forces, the counsel who filed it, in fact, acting on behalf of a client who was charged with violation of the Volstead Enforcement Act. The brief claims that Article V of the Constitution gives Congress no power to impose a "limit" on ratification "or to otherwise attempt to control what the legislatures of the states shall do in their deliberations." The brief quotes President Harding, as a Senator, as saying that he objected to this provision.

Prohibition forces regard this attack as a side show which was brought merely to keep the liquor issue alive in the Supreme Court, although this body has invariably sustained the validity of the dry laws. The California case also contends that certain states were counted as ratifying the amendment before referendum provisions could operate. With regard to this last contention Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, issued the following statement yesterday:

"The case from California, which raises the question of the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment because certain states were counted as ratifying the amendment before referendum provisions could operate, does not disturb the prohibition forces.

"The liquor interests have repeatedly raised this question. There are two good answers to it.

"In the first place the referendum on the federal amendment was invalid and unauthorized. The Supreme Court so held in the New Jersey and Ohio cases.

"In the next place, the Constitution says, 'When ratified by legislatures of three-fourths of the states, an amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution.'

"The amendment became effective when the 36 states ratified it. For convenience Congress provided for the proclamation to be issued by the Secretary of State. This was not done until about January 29, but the courts and every one else have recognized

that the amendment went into effect on January 18, when the thirty-sixth state completed ratification.

"If the liquor interests cannot find any stronger point than this to raise against national prohibition, they had better save their money for some other kind of fight.

"The Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution as a fixture. The only question now before public officers and the people is, 'Shall the Constitution be sustained and the laws enacted pursuant thereto be enforced or nullified?'

Druggists Ask Aid

Prohibition Enforcement Officer Promises Fair Treatment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In answer to resolutions adopted yesterday by the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists calling on him to modify the present prohibition regulations as they affect alcoholic medicines, John F. Kramer, in charge of prohibition enforcement, who was invited to attend the meeting, stated that he was open to any recommendations from the manufacturers and chemists aiding them in carrying on their business.

"I appreciate the patience which the business interests have manifested toward us in connection with our work," he declared. "No regulation was adopted with the idea of hurting anybody in the pursuit of legitimate business.

"We have had, during the past year, altogether too many fellows carrying on illegitimate businesses, a great many of whom, however, are now out of business. The more of the illegitimate fellows we can put out of business, the more attention, of course, we can give to the requirements of the man who is legitimately conducting his business."

George C. Hall of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, representing the manufacturers, objected to the manufacturers being placed in the "rogues' gallery." "A very large rogues' gallery has been created under the present prohibition law," he declared. "Under some of the provisions we are all more or less in that gallery. We want to prove that we do not belong in that class; we do not like to be classified with real rogues. But some provisions in the prohibition law do, more or less, make the general public consider us as being in the same class as the 'mushroom' arms. The sooner every one of those firms gets out of business, the better off we will be."

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD SUPPLY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—There is now considerably more than 100 years' supply of redwood in California, says the California Redwood Association in a review of the factors in the lumber industries of California. A single redwood tree has produced enough lumber to build a church at Santa Rosa seating 500 people.

"AMERICA FIRST" IS GIVEN TO SCHOOLS

Pamphlet to Which California Labor Unions Objected Ordered Distributed to Students in the City of Oakland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California.—The 11,000 copies of the pamphlet "America First," which labor unions of this city protested against going into the high schools, have been distributed to the students by order of the Board of Education.

Four of five months ago Woodworth Clum, president of the Better American Federation of California, made a public address in Oakland upon the call of America to the youths of America. The address was an analysis of the preamble of the Constitution of the United States. At the invitation of Fred Hunter, superintendent of Oakland schools and president of the National Education Association, Mr. Clum addressed several high school assemblies on the subject. Members of the Better American Federation, who are citizens of Oakland, who are the speech might be distributed to the students in pamphlet form, the federation to bear the expense of printing. Consent was accorded them by the Board of Education and Mr. Hunter.

Representatives of the Labor move-

ment of Alameda County, upon being informed of this fact, asked for an appointment with Superintendent Hunter. Mr. Hunter stated to the committee that if there was any opposition to the circular, first from a patriotic viewpoint, second, matters prejudicial to morals, and, third, in opposition to organized labor, the circular would not be given out for distribution.

The result of the conference was a letter from William A. Spooner, secretary of the Central Labor Council, and S. W. Lore, chairman of the Central Labor Council, in which they said:

"You have also asked us to state wherein union labor is attacked and why it objects to the proposed distribution of the said pamphlet in Oakland high schools. In the first place let it plainly be stated that the Better American Federation is openly and candidly in the field to break union labor in California.

"The American people have never hesitated to change the Constitution when they saw that the whole people would be benefited by the change. It is through such evolutionary changes that the dangers of revolution are prevented.

"We object to the schools being made the arenas for partisan controversy. This pamphlet attacks state Socialism and in the same breath Communism. If it is distributed in the schools what will prevent the Socialist Party (for which I hold no brief) a recognized political entity, demanding the right to defend itself against this charge? It can be seen that such controversial propaganda would lead to endless agitation and would, we believe, be bad public policy.

"As for public ownership, called

in the pamphlet 'Socialistic,' we can state that union labor is committed to the public ownership of public utilities as the only means of safeguarding the public's interests.

"To object to municipal and governmental ownership would be to say that our great post-office system is a failure; that city ownership of water are failures; that the municipally-owned street cars of Detroit, Cleveland and San Francisco are failures. 'We hope that you will reconsider your intention of permitting this kind of reactionary and un-American literature access to our boys and girls through your official sanction.' Maintaining that the pamphlets contain only patriotic and helpful utterances, Superintendent Hunter has had them sent out.

HOME FURNISHINGS
As an example of the values we are able to offer we wish to call your attention particularly to those Home-furnishings, in attractive designs, of excellent quality suitable for a four-room apartment priced complete—\$375.

We encourage your inspection and if you desire we will aid you in making comparisons.

Spiegel's
HOUSE FURNISHING CO.
115 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO
SOUTH SIDE STORE
Ashland Ave. and Forty-Eighth St.
SOUTH CHICAGO STORE
5135 Commercial Ave.
NORTHWEST SIDE STORE
2822 Milwaukee Ave.

SHERIDAN
SMART SHOP
4635 Sheridan Rd., Chicago

THE SPRINGTIME THEME
IN DISTINGUISHED
GARMENTS
Modes' dashing, modes' demure, to accommodate each woman's type with endearing individuality have been gathered here from the smart fashion centers.
The theme of springtime breathes in each radiant creation.
Avoid the crowds in the Loop—shop where you can enjoy painstaking service and the comfort of choosing exclusive models unhurriedly.
No charge for alterations.

MALUM, SWANSON
AND
STRESEN-REUTER
TAILORS

The distinguishing feature of a gentleman's clothing is style—the well fitting but unobtrusive elegance of cultured refinement.
Every man in our service is one of the most competent and high-priced in his line, and it is a point of honor that no garment passes wherein the most searching scrutiny can find room for improvement.
It is this exacting standard that gives our garments their distinctive air of stylish refinement and cultured dignity.

MONROE BUILDING - CHICAGO

Lyon & Healy
Apartment
Grand Pianos
Victrolas
Victor Records
Lyon & Healy Shops
Open Evenings—Charge Accounts
Records Delivered to All Parts of the City
NORTH: Telephone Edgewater 1018,
1010 Wilson Ave. near Sheridan Rd.
SOUTH: Telephone Blackstone 1018,
1018 East 63d St. near Ellis Ave.
CHICAGO

McCarthy—
WERNO &
LINDSAY
Merchant Tailors
Suite 303, 202 South State Street,
CHICAGO

SALE Interwoven HOSIERY
Holeproof
\$1.50 socks now 75 cents
75 hose now 40 cents
MECK & MECK
4 STORES CHICAGO
4611 Broadway, 4673 Broadway at Lawrence,
523 East 42d St., Woodlawn Theatre Bldg.,
1461 E. 124th St. (opposite Harper Theatre).

The Store of To-day and To-morrow

THE FAIR

Established 1875 by E. J. Lehmann
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, Chicago

COATS FOR JUNIORS




Many styles are offered in this group of coats and wraps. There are the smart flare models with the raglan sleeve, the three-quarter sport models and belted models in materials of polo cloth and velours in tan and blue shades. Some are full silk lined throughout; others three-quarter silk lined. Sizes 12 to 17 \$35

GIRLS' AND JUNIORS' SILK FROCKS—Girlish and lovely and distinctively modeled of lovely silken weaves, prominently featuring taffeta and crepe de chins, showing many individual style touches in all favored colors for spring. Sizes 12 to 17 years. Specially priced at 19.95 to 39.95

Third Floor

Another Pay Day Gone

—And still you did not start that Savings Account. Just said you would do it "some day," and went right ahead to spend your earnings. Delay weakens character. DO something. Get started. Come in today and START the account. You can do it with \$1.00!



ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

Rosenthals
31 South State Street
Chicago

Always up-to-date in stylish
Furs, Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Waists and Millinery

Established 1889
Edgewater
Laundry Company
CLEANERS—DYERS
LAUNDERERS
5335-5341 Broadway, CHICAGO
We Specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash
Phone Edgewater 480

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO

Laces in This Special Selling

Are Those Most Favored of Fashion

Entire frocks of lace. Blouses all of lace. And lace guimpes, collars and jabots. Such is the decree of fashion this springtime. And here are the laces to carry out this decree with most delightful results.

Radium Lace Flouncings, \$2.45 Yard
These lace flouncings may be had in full skirt widths in black, brown, navy blue, gray and beige color.

Net lace flouncings, 40 inches wide, in ecru or beige color, are in plain fine nets or filet mesh nets, \$3.95 yard. In the 22-inch width, \$2.45 yard.


Black Lace Flouncings, \$2.95 to \$6.95 Yard
These are very handsome laces with many different designs embroidered on plain or fancy mesh nets, 36 inches wide, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95 and \$6.95 yard.

First Floor, North.

CHICAGO

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes
131 S. STATE STREET
Men's Shoes Exclusively
HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.
Women's Shoes Exclusively
4700 SHERIDAN ROAD

The VENETIAN

The skillfully correct interpretation of the mode which is shown in all of Ruby's footwear appeals to the woman of refinement.

ALFRED J. RUBY

INC.
60-62 EAST WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SIGNIFICANCE OF
BANK STATEMENTS

British Movement for Publicity
Aims to Make Balance Sheets
Clearer and Best Possible
Index to Actual Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Within the last few years several so-called banks which catered especially for the small depositor have suspended payment in Great Britain. The latest case, that of Farrow's Bank, was of no particular financial significance, but it has served to stimulate a movement toward publicity which has been taking place for some time. In its first stages, the movement was hampered by the difficulty of defining a bank. No adequate legal definition has even yet been achieved in England. Mr. Walter Leaf, who is at the head of one of the five big joint stock banks in London, recently devoted an address to this subject without arriving at any very satisfactory conclusion, and on this rock the early efforts at legislation foundered.

But in two respects the movement has none the less made progress recently. First, in regard to bank returns. Before the war, it was the custom of British banks to publish monthly balance sheets. Like so much of British accounting, these balance sheets were remarkable for the difficulty which they gave even to experts who attempted to elucidate from them, and from them only, the true position of affairs. Protests against this obscurity were continuous but comparatively ineffective, and the returns were not only obscure but also, to a certain extent, "cooked." For it was understood that cash balances were manipulated in certain cases in such a way as to show unduly favorable results on the days which entered into the return. This "window dressing," unsatisfactory in itself, was still more unsatisfactory because no one was ever in a position to say how much allowance should fairly be made for it. It was not only a disturbing, but also an uncertain factor.

Monthly Returns Resumed
Not until 1920 were the monthly returns of the joint-stock banks resumed. Their resumption provided an opportunity of raising once more the old objections to their form and to the manner of their compilation. Some concerns were immediately made to this demand for publicity, partly by the introduction of new items showing separately what had previously been combined under a single heading and partly by the institution of a system by which the monthly balance sheets were made to represent weekly averages.

The innovations were welcome; but they soon led to disappointments. There were indications, before long, in the money market that the new balance sheets were leading to the calling of loans by the banks even more suddenly and frequently than before. On particular days there would be stringency in the short loan market which was freely ascribed to the "window dressing" of joint-stock banks; and it almost appeared as if the new publicity had only led to financial jerks being applied more frequently than ever before, not merely weekly but almost daily, since the different banks took their week's figure on different days. At once there was an intensified complaint, and it was suggested that for the general convenience future returns should show the daily average of cash in hand, the only item that came in question.

Reply to "Window Dressing"
To this suggestion the London Joint City & Midland Bank promptly replied by furnishing the daily average for the past months and showing that it was actually lower than the weekly average published in the monthly balance sheet. This was a complete and conclusive reply to the charge of "window dressing." But this bank had always been believed to be notably innocent of these malpractices, and other banks have not followed the lead given in rebutting the gentle accusation. The movement for publicity, therefore, still continues, and it may be expected to result before long in the publication of daily average figures of cash in hand in the monthly balance sheets. "Window dressing" will then have passed—but it passes hard.

The second practical form taken by the publicity movement at the moment is in a bill to be introduced in the House of Commons. This bill, not being able to get round the difficulty of definition, boldly jumps it. A bank, as defined in the bill, is any institution which uses the word "bank" in its registered name. Though logically imperfect, this definition may be practically workable. The bill provides that any bank so defined shall be subject to an annual audit by an official auditor appointed by the Board of Trade.

Opposition to Bill
Needless to say, the proposed measure aroused instant opposition. It was declared to be a reflection on the British banking system, which is notoriously conservative and sound. But this objection was easily answered. In the first place the bill is only permissive. The Board of Trade may institute an official audit, but it may also exempt from such an audit any bank which shows that its accounts are regularly checked by an audit system satisfactory to the board. Farrow's Bank accounts were not, it is said, even checked by an outside chartered accountant. In practice, it goes

without saying, no audit would be instituted in the institutions of acknowledged strength. A more serious objection is that under the new act officials might have access to private accounts whose secrecy has always been felt to be a condition of confidence. But information obtained in this way would, under the proposed enactment, be used only for the accounting purposes for which it is strictly required; and the small investor might perhaps be content to sacrifice secrecy to this extent in exchange for the greater protection to be afforded him. In the United States of America the official system of bank audits does not seem to have had any pernicious results.

It is too early yet to say whether this bill is likely to become law, but there can be no question that the movement for greater publicity in banking—and for that matter in industry—is gaining strength steadily in England.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Porto Rico's trade with the United States in 1920 showed substantial increases over the preceding year, her exports to the United States more than doubling, while shipments received from that country increased 79 per cent over 1919. Goods received from the United States totaled \$121,561,574 in 1920, compared with \$67,799,541 in 1919. Shipments from Porto Rico to the United States in 1920 amounted to \$153,225,083, compared with \$78,320,130 in the preceding year. Percentage increase in total indebtedness, home and foreign, of the belligerents in the recent war, computed as of 1920 and compared with the end of 1913, is reckoned by the London Statist as follows: For Great Britain, 101.4 per cent; for the United States, 207.2; for France, 152.3; for Belgium, 122.5; for Italy, 152.3; for Portugal, 122.7; for Rumania, 66.3. For the central European allies, the percentage increase is figured at 371.3 per cent for Germany, at 521.9 for Austria, at 368.4 for Hungary, and at 460.2 for Bulgaria.

CLOSING RALLY IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Leaders in the stock market under further pressure during the early and intermediate stages of yesterday's session, but losses were largely overcome toward the close, and general advances were registered. Oils, motors and steels, which were depressed at the opening, reversed their course in the last hour, the improvement also extending to various other quarters of the list. Call money was easier at 4 1/2 per cent. Sales totaled 586,200 shares. The close was firm. Steel 6 1/2, up 1/4; Studebaker 7 1/2, up 3/4; Atlantic Gulf 3 1/2, up 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 14 1/2, up 1/4; Northern Pacific 7 1/2, up 1/4.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
BONDS ARE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The world is one unit, said Sir George Paish recently at a meeting held under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, and not a number of self-contained units. All nations were suffering because the nations who were combatants in the war were unable to obtain credit to buy food and raw materials to rehabilitate themselves. Production all over the world was being reduced because the producers could not sell their goods and the consumers could not buy them, and as a consequence unemployment and unrest were rife everywhere. He emphasized the necessity of reestablishing international credit, broken down by the war.

The remedy lay in getting all the nations of the world—America, Germany, and Russia included—into the League of Nations, and for the League then to issue League of Nations bonds. Such bonds should be guaranteed by all the nations, strong and weak, sellers and buyers, should be free of taxation, and would, he believed, command a ready sale at small interest.

GOODS FOR SOVIET RUSSIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW, Russia.—The steamer Julia Caesar has arrived at Novorossisk from Constantinople, with a cargo consisting of 346 mining and 753 coal shovels, two motor cars, 5000 electric lamps, 150 cases of glass, ready-made clothes, stockings and socks.

COPENHAGEN PRIVATE BANK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The annual report of the Private Bank of Copenhagen shows a surplus of 16,545,000 kroner. Including 2,540,500 kroner brought forward. The directors have recommended a dividend of 12 per cent, carrying forward 5,036,853 kroner.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: March 11.75, May 12.04, July 12.50, October 12.80, December 13.27. Spot quiet, middling 11.95.

SHOE AND LEATHER
MARKETS REPORT

Demand for Seasonable and
Fancy Footwear Continues to
Be Encouraging and Improve-
ment Extends to Other Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Reports from the larger shoe markets are quite encouraging so far as seasonable goods are concerned, although orders for the fall trade are not entirely omitted in the business being booked. Conditions in the Boston shoe market are good, or indifferent, as individuals discerned, for that market keenly feels the activity of the whole country, owing to its broad range of trading.

However, this wave of urgency for certain grades of summer goods has lessened the whole business, as evidenced in the gradual extension of the call, comparatively small, perhaps, but enough to break the spell of dormancy, and inspire the manufacturers with a hope that stagnation has run its race. Although novelty footwear is always bought with caution, the demand seems to keep up. New patterns still attract attention, distributors taking them without much doubt regarding their selling qualities. This is now featured in men's dress and street shoes, but more so in ladies' goods.

Regardless of its lacking economic refinements, suede leather has captured the fancy of consumers, and to that extent which practically assures a full summer's run. Still manufacturers view it as a passing fad.

Prices are causing no arguments between sellers and buyers. Every grade is quoted on the low basis of shoe materials, therefore if, per chance, leather should further recede, shoe terms have not far to go were it necessary to again adjust quotations. Therefore, in the main, shoe conditions are improving.

The Packer Hide Markets

Ordinary trading so commonly reported in the packer hide market continues, and prices are still mellow. Late sales of prominence were:

	Year	ago
9,000 Jan Butchered steers	100	32c
5,000 Feb Butchered steers	9	31
5,000 Jan heavy Texas steers	10	32
4,000 Feb heavy Texas steers	9	32
10,000 Jan Colorado steers	9	31
5,000 Feb Colorado steers	8	30
1,000 Sept-Dec heavy native cows	11	25
2,000 Dec " " " "	11	24

A large tanning company was the chief operator, branded steers being particularly attractive to it, inasmuch that offers to increase the order were made, but declined, excepting at an advance of 1 cent.

Heavy native cows were quite active, especially those of last fall's take-off, buyers taking what was offered as the market is now well cleaned up on such hides.

Stock pulled off since January is moving slowly despite the extreme desire to start them. Tanners are not busy enough to be tempted, and they are inclined to turn away from this grubby stock, looking forward to hides of the future.

Prices of South American free-of-grub hides advanced 1 cent last week, the sold-out condition of such hides in the domestic market being taken advantage of.

Owing to the limited demand for finished leather, it is quite probable that the prices of winter hides will be further cut, as it will not do to carry such into a season when the improving qualities are available.

The Packer Hide Market

The week just past has wrought no change in the leather markets. The same desultory trading, the usual ebb in the demand for specialties continue to be the main features reported by the tanners.

So small has been the movement of sole leather that quotations are, as it were, stereotyped from week to week. There are rumors of large contracts being booked in the west, but under investigation they appear as simply offers, at figures not acceptable, nor hardly expected to be.

Upper leather, with its various tanages, is having a good demand for certain novelty grades, but in the staples business is slow.

Calfskin dealers are fairly busy on the smooth finished colors, also on the rose, and buck tanages. Black skins sell slowly, at prices ranging from 35 cents to 50 cents. The market as a whole, however, is still far from normal, so much so that a large buyer could almost dictate terms.

Tanners of side upper leather report trading light on the regular standard finishes, but good to excellent for buck and fancy leathers, according to the reputation of the tanner. While prices are low for smooth, or boarded stock, tanages favored by the faddist bring good prices, which fact shows how remarkable potential is a steady and persistent demand.

UNITED STATES
STEEL REPORT

Total Earnings for Corporation
Last Year Were \$185,093,329.28, Deducting Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—During the year ended December 31, 1920, the United States Steel Corporation's total earnings were \$185,093,329.28; after deduction of all expenses incidental to operations, including ordinary repairs and maintenance, approximately \$145,000,000, employees' compensation under the merit plan, adjustments in value of material inventories and investments in securities, allowances for amortization for proportion of extraordinary cost resulting from war conditions of new facilities and improvements installed, reserves for excess inventory valuations and taxes, including \$37,500,000 for estimated federal income and excess profits taxes payable in 1921. Deducting from this \$5,406,400.87 for interest on outstanding bonds, mortgages and purchase money obligations of the subsidiary companies, the balancing of earnings was \$176,686,928.41. Net income, reached by deducting from the earnings balance charges and allowances for depreciation, replacement and sinking funds, was \$139,002,534.09.

Comparative Income

The comparative income account table, as included in the annual report issued yesterday, showed decreases from the 1919 figures, only in interest on outstanding bonds and mortgages of subsidiaries, on United States Steel Corporation bonds and premium paid on subsidiary and corporation bonds.

Increases were: Total earnings \$32,894,720.04, balance of earnings \$33,097,335.89, net income \$31,959,338, surplus net income \$32,899,645.09, balance carried to undivided surplus \$32,899,645.09. During the year \$25,219,677 was paid in dividends on the 7 per cent preferred stock, and \$25,415,125 on the common.

The undivided surplus of corporation and subsidiary companies on December 31, exclusive of profits earned by the subsidiaries on inter-company sales of products on hand in inventories was \$528,454,890.89.

Something of the organization's growth may be gleaned from this comparison of figures, the first as of the year 1919 and the last as of the quarter ending December 31, 1920:

Net profits available for dividends, \$90,206,524.25 and \$26,065,684.31; surplus before declaration of dividends, \$133,927,464.55, and \$612,785,000.22; dividends on corporation stock, \$56,052,847.50 and \$12,458,700.50; undivided surplus, exclusive of inter-company profits on inventory, \$77,374,586.08 and \$523,454,890.89; surplus representing inter-company profits in inventories, \$10,371,803.25 (in 1919) and \$48,651,257.96.

The report shows that during 1920 production in every main group increased over that of 1919. Under "capital expenditures" are listed \$7,990,887.76 for railroads and docks, \$2,535,934.84 for ocean steamers and \$5,448,139.96 for housing facilities for employees, including development of town sites and construction of public utilities in connection therewith.

Employees and Pay Rolls

Of great interest is the page given to employees and pay rolls. This shows that the average earnings per employee per hour, exclusive of general administrative and selling force, increased from \$6.12 in 1919 to \$6.96 in 1920; and inclusive of general administrative and selling force, from \$6.17 to \$7. Number of employees increased from 252,106 to 287,345, and total salaries and wages from \$479,548,040 to \$581,556,925.

Volume of business done by all companies, as represented by combined gross sales and earnings, was \$1,755,477,025, as compared with \$1,448,557,835 in 1919.

Demand for iron and steel products during the first seven months of the year was large, exceeding capacity. With August, orders slackened. On this subject the report says:

"The new business accepted during the year with the considerable tonnage on unfilled orders carried over from 1919, enabled the properties of the subsidiary companies to operate very nearly full capacity except at operations were interfered with, especially from April to July inclusive, because of inadequate railroad service, arising principally from strikes and from shortages in fuel supplies.

Policy on Prices

"No change was made during the year in the domestic prices for the principal steel products, which were in accordance with the schedule announced by the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce on March 21, 1919, to which reference was made in the last annual report. This price schedule was adhered to by the subsidiary companies, notwithstanding the demand for steel was such during the first half of the year that higher prices could have been obtained.

"The price policy adhered to by the corporation, however, enabled it, notwithstanding substantial increased costs arising from advances in labor rates, in freight rates and higher costs for raw materials required to be purchased, especially fuel, to net considerable profits and to maintain operations at the degree above mentioned; also to carry forward to 1921 a large tonnage of unfilled orders. These latter at December 31, 1920, totaled 8,143,122 tons of various classes of steel products in comparison with a total of 8,245,386 at the close of 1919. The unfilled tonnage at December 31, 1920, has since been reduced to 6,935,367 tons at March 1, 1921."

BARTER AND USUAL
TRADE MACHINERY

Primitive Method Proposed Only
as Way Out Where Present
Equipment Fails to Work—
Bernard M. Baruch's Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Discussions of the advisability of returning to trade by barter, where it can be used whenever the present machinery fails, as a means of alleviating the uncomfortable economic condition in which the world finds itself today, have been received by most of those who oppose it with a certain misapprehension of the reason why it is proposed and in some cases resorted to.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who has discussed the subject with several experts in and out of Wall Street, finds that this misapprehension is the belief that barter is proposed as a wholesale substitute for certain methods of world trade.

Those who hold this belief have naturally been apprehensive lest too wide a recognition of the advantages of barter in the present situation might necessitate "scrapping the whole scheme of international trade," as one put it, or at least nullifying the activities of private and governmental organizations which aim to help restore trade balances by extending credits to buyers who cannot pay for goods in gold.

Barter as Supplement

Those who recognize that every available means for restoring trade should be utilized and that there is room for all if the problem is to be solved, have no objection to the use of barter where its use is possible. One of these is Bernard M. Baruch, whose convictions on the subject are made valuable by his experience as economic adviser to the American commission to negotiate peace, and member of the economic drafting committee, the reparations commission, of the Supreme Economic Council, and former chairman of the United States War Industries Board.

Mr. Baruch said that all world trade was really indirect barter and that direct barter was practical in many cases, and could be used as one means of alleviating the situation. In fact, he said that both Herbert Hoover and himself at Paris had suggested barter at that time as a way out of the world's economic cotton.

Already Done With Cotton

The man with goods to sell, said Mr. Baruch, would somehow find a way to sell them. If the buyer was unable to pay in gold the seller would prefer exchanging his goods for things other than gold, to merely standing by with the goods accumulating on his hands. Some cotton had already been sent to Europe, and the finished product returned in payment. In other instances, too, barter was actually being done, and in all these cases it was proving to be a help, and not a hindrance to a solution of the big problem.

But no general solution of that problem could be expected until the world went to work again. And the world could not go back to work until peace actually existed. With peace, really established, the European peoples could resume their work in the industries, and this alone would reestablish credit. In figuring the credit of a buyer, the seller took into account the buyer's business. So long as the European peoples were prevented by delayed peace from industrial and business activity, they would continue to have poor credit in the world's markets, and the world economic situation would remain a jumble.

Mr. Baruch's conviction that the fixing of reparations must not be delayed is well known to all those who are familiar with his statements since his return from Paris, including his book, "The Making of the Reparation and Economic Sections of the Treaty." But he had little to say of the recent development in the reparations situation. What he considered of vital importance, apparently, was that the United States must take a definite stand with reference to its attitude toward Treaty and League. He made it quite evident that this was a duty which the United States could not shirk. As expressed in his forceful manner:

Work in the World

"We must get back into this game, assume our rightful place in it, fulfill our responsibility to the world, and quit this business of having no policy on things which are vital to the safety of the world. We must do our full share to bring peace, to help set the peoples of the world to work. I am not the sort to criticize other men, but from Washington down we must realize that the world needs us. It does not need our charity. It has rights that rise above that. It has the right to work, and we have denied it to them. We cannot become or remain a hermit nation. We are an essential cog in the whole machine. Let us assume our proper place and do our work for the world, so that the world may work."

Because of Mr. Baruch's connection with the grain-marketing plan of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the opportunity was seized to ask him how a high tariff would help the farmer.

"It will not help him at all," replied Mr. Baruch, with emphasis. "Take wheat, for instance. Where is the price of wheat fixed? In Liverpool. Then what effect would a tariff on wheat have? None. A high tariff will only mean, to the farmer, that he will

have to pay higher prices for the things he needs. It is not fair play to try to make the farmer believe that a high tariff will help him. Because of our non-action in international affairs we are losing or restricting our markets for our farm products."

Restoration of Trade

But the bulk of Mr. Baruch's discussion was devoted to the necessity of restoring the trade routes and balances of the world by making it possible for the people to return to work. He called for action rather than theory from Washington, for definite policy rather than a yes-and-no attitude. "We must do something," he declared emphatically. "We can't continue to float along. Here it is two years since the armistice. Are we any nearer the restoration of world trade which peace should bring? And let us not criticize what our allies have done. Let us rather look to what we ourselves have done. Why, at one time we considered making a separate peace with Germany. If we had done that see the position we would be in today. What the world needs is our cooperation; I'll say more than that. It needs our direction. Humane consideration, enlightened selfishness, demand this. We need to get back into the world economic situation in a position where we can throw the great weight of our judgment into the scale for real peace, world-wide return to prosperity by return to work, by increased consumption, increased opportunity all along the line for the restoration of credit."

DIVIDENDS

The Eastern Texas Pacific Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

The Vanadium Corporation of America has passed its quarterly dividend, because of "continued business depression and a desire to conserve cash resources." Six months ago a dividend of \$1.50 was paid and three months ago a dividend of \$1.

The directors of the Edmund Jones Company have passed the dividend on the common stock. Quarterly disbursements of 50 cents a share had been made on this issue for some time. The directors have declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The E. W. Bliss Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 55 cents on common, \$1 on first preferred and 15 cents on second preferred "B" stock; all payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. has passed regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on common stock due at this time.

TRANSVAAL WOOL
PURCHASE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal.—The Union Government announces that the Imperial Government is willing to purchase up to 100,000 bales of last season's wool crop, the schedule of prices for various types of wool to be the schedule of 1913-14 prices used for the 1917 wool scheme; but the 50 per cent addition to 1913-14 prices given in 1917 is now withdrawn; 50 per cent of any profit realized on the resale will be credited to the Union Government for account of sellers.

Arrangements for valuing and paying for wool and generally for carrying out the scheme will be the same as those adopted in 1917. No cash payments will be made by the Imperial Government, but the cash disbursements by the Union Government will be deducted from that government's indebtedness to the Imperial Government.

The government is prosecuting certain inquiries before accepting the offer of the Imperial Government.

SLUMP IN DIAMONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—The management of De Beers Company at Kimberley announces that one of the reasons for the great slump in the diamond trade at present is the fact that large quantities of diamonds have been exported from Russia of late. The value of these exports is placed at between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. A number of the smaller diamond mines have had to be closed down, thus increasing the amount of unemployment created by the measures of retrenchment on the larger properties. Many men are coming to the Rand, where there is little hope of getting a job.

HEADS FIVE STEAMER LINES

NEW YORK, New York.—William Averell Harriman has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company and also of four other lines, the American Ship & Commerce Corporation, the American Ship & Commerce Navigation Company, the United American Lines, Inc., and the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation.

WHOLESALE PRICES DECLINE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wholesale commodity prices for February were 33 1/2 per cent lower than the high of May, 1920, but were still 67 per cent higher than in 1914, according to the government index number, based upon 327 representative commodities, with relative allowance made for the importance of each commodity.

NEW YORK SAVINGS INCREASE

ALBANY, New York.—An increase of \$15,520,000 in resources of \$71 savings and loan associations of New York State for 1920 over 1919 is shown in the annual report of the Superintendent of Banks. Resources December 31, 1920, totaled \$115,779,000.

COMMODITY PRICES
LOWER IN NORWAY

Labor Reported to Be More
Amenable as Living Costs Decrease—Imports and Exports
Beginning to Balance Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The war boom has been followed by what looks like an all-round depression, and all signs point in the same direction. Retail prices are now beginning to give way and all the more important articles of food, butter, eggs, bacon and meat, have fallen respectively 1.50, 3, 1.50 and 1 kroner per kilogram. This seems to make labor more amenable, and in several concerns the men have voluntarily agreed to a reduction of wages and some municipalities have already given or are contemplating giving notice about cessation of the current wages agreements with their men. Another sign of the times is the increasing number of bankruptcies, from a minimum of 96 for the year 1917 to 110 for 1918, 190 for 1919, and over 400 for 1920.

Another result of the general depression, but a favorable one, is the improvement of the trade balance: for November, 1920, compared with the same month in 1919, exports show an increase of 31,000,000 kroner and imports a decrease of 75,000,000 kroner. The reduction applies to almost all branches except vessels. For the first 11 months of 1920 the exports show an increase of some 400,000,000 kroner and the imports an increase of only 175,000,000 kroner.

Norway, like most if not all of her neighbors, has, of course, imported far more than she has exported during the last few years, but the deficit will be a good deal lower for 1920 than for 1919. The figures for the first 11 months of the two years show exports respectively for 1920, 982,000,000 kroner and 852,000,000 kroner, and imports respectively for 2,279,000,000 kroner and 2,204,000,000 kroner, with a deficit of respectively 1,297,000,000 kroner and 1,352,000,000 kroner. The increase in exports comes principally upon fish and fish-products but paper, ore, and chemical products also show a marked improvement.

OIL ISSUES HARDER
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—A reassuring statement by the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, Ltd., with regard to the outlook for the Mexican oil field, brought about a rally to 5-7-16 in the shares on the stock exchange yesterday. Other oil issues, too, were harder. Shell Transport & Trading was 5-13-16.

The possibility of the Canadian Government withdrawing its proposals to acquire the Grand Trunk system caused a weaker undertone in the company's securities. Dollar descriptions were irregular in sympathy with the movement of prices at New York yesterday, but changes were confined to fractions.

Home rails were mixed. There was little activity in the gilt-edged investment department. Foreign loans were steady. The industrial section was checked. Hudson's Bay was 5-13-16. Kaffirs dull.

Consols for money 4 1/2. Grand Trunk 4 1/2. De Beers 5 1/2. Rand Mines 2 1/2. Bar silver 34 1/2 an ounce. 6 1/2 per cent, discount rates short 7 per cent, three months 6 1/2.

ATLANTIC GULF OIL OPERATIONS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—It is officially announced that the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation shipped approximately 100,000 barrels of oil during the first 15 days of March. Its new pipe line has been completed to the new field in Zacamitile, Mexico, and the pump station will be in operation within the next two weeks. The company is drilling seven wells in the field mentioned and is daily expecting news from the first completion.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Unit	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.31	\$2.91 1/2
France (French)	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2
France (Belgian)	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2
Lire	0.0085	0.0085
Gulden	0.0151	0.0151
German marks	0.0151	0.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CAMBRIDGE HAS
SPLENDID CREW

Light Blue Team Is Looking Forward to the Coming Varsity Race Against Oxford University With Much Confidence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, England.—General opinion at Cambridge University among those who have followed the building up of the crew during the past two terms, for it has to be remembered that the picking of the men really commences in October, is that the authorities have not together an eight of extraordinary ability. Whether or not they will race up to expectations against Oxford on March 30 at Putney remains to be seen, as it is very difficult to write about a sport like rowing some weeks in advance. There is no positive like rowing at which a combination of men vary so much; crews do well up to a certain point, but then fall right off, while others come right on at the end of practice. Not by any means have all of the winners of the last 30 races been favorites a fortnight before the race. Therefore the Cambridge supporters, in stating that they think their crew will win, add the words "providing they continue to improve as they should do."

During a experience extending over many years the writer of this article does not remember a year when the crew was selected with greater care, or when personal considerations were taken less into account. The president, H. H. Hartley, has been more fortunate than most, as he has had the coach, who was to assist in picking the crew, in residence with him, and that, of course, must make a lot of difference. One refers, of course, to the Rev. S. E. Swann, who holds an appointment at Trinity Hall and who, like the president, has been on the continual lookout for likely men. But for this persistent work they would never have discovered a man like A. B. Ritchie. In the past many of the most famous of Light Blue oarsmen have come from "the hall," but of recent years they have fallen down and are lower on the river than they have been for generations. Yet they have been doing well in four-oared races recently, and the cause of this was looked for and was found to be that in Ritchie they have a man of enormous power who could win races. So they took him in hand, with the result that he has gained his Blue.

As a matter of fact this is about the only position which has been at all open all the term. Practice started on January 10 and by the 15th the crew were afloat in their present order. There have been changes since then, but except with regard to the place mentioned none of them were of a serious nature. The old Blue, R. L. MacEwen, had to be given another trial, but after last term it was never thought that he would be included again, as he has completely lost his form. This is believed to be the result of having rowed him too soon. MacEwen is, however, the only old color not called upon. The others are all rowing in the same places as last year: H. O. C. Boret, Eton and Third Trinity, at bow; H. B. Playford, St. Paul's and Jesus, at No. 5; J. A. Campbell, Melbourne Grammar School and Jesus, at No. 6; and H. H. S. Hartley, Tion and Lady Margaret, at stroke. The nonappearance of the Blue, J. H. Simpson, was looked upon as very serious, as he was regarded as a likely successor to Alfred Swann at No. 7, but the Hon. J. W. H. Fremantle, Eton and Third Trinity, who would have been spare man last year but for the fact that he can only row on one side, has filled the gap in a most efficient manner and has been one of the successes of the practice.

The No. 2 position presented some difficulty on account of the fact that Boret at bow requires so much holding, it was overcome by the inclusion of a 13-stone man in the person of A. G. W. Penney, Repton and Pembroke, who is a more recent discovery. He has only been out of the boat four days in all while trials were given to MacEwen and G. O. Higgins, who goes with the crew as spare man. Ritchie, who has been the Royal Naval College, Osborne, and Trinity Hall, has the distinction of being the only man who has never been out of the boat, although he has divided his time between No. 5 and No. 2. A. D. B. Pearson, Winchester and First Trinity, has always been a certainty for the No. 4 thwart and he was only left out on one day, which was the second day of practice.

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There is sure to be a very considerable difference of opinion about the Light Blue as, although they have been so long together, they are still not a "pretty" crew and are not likely to develop into one. Cambridge could have picked a very much prettier crew to look at; but they would not have had the weight or the "bore" of this crew. Weight is a most important thing, especially in this race over such a trying course, but weight is worse than useless unless it is properly applied. This year's crew has been picked of men who can not only pull their own weight, but can also "do a bit for the boat." They look overweighed, particularly in the bows, but when they come to row it is seen that they have many of the qualities which go to the making of a

really great crew. The president is setting a really wonderfully fine lead, and in not overreaching as he was last year. Combined with that length is a good grip of the water, and when once the blades are in the water they are taken through in one piece. Added to this they have a useful swing. They, of course, have a number of faults, but most of these should disappear during the final polishing up.

G. H. Tower took them in hand when they left Cambridge for Ely, and Col. J. H. Gibbon, who has had previous experience of university coaching, has been putting on the finishing touches at Putney. The crew:

H. O. C. Boret (Eton and Third Trinity) (bow)	13	4
A. G. W. Penney (Repton and Pembroke)	13	7
A. B. Ritchie (R. N. College, Osborne, and Trinity Hall)	13	7 1/2
A. D. B. Pearson (Winchester and First Trinity)	13	7 1/2
H. B. Playford (St. Paul's and Jesus)	13	13
J. A. Campbell (Melbourne and Jesus)	13	13 1/2
Hon. J. W. H. Fremantle (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	2 1/2
P. H. G. H. S. Hartley (Eton and L. M. B. C.) (str.)	11	4
L. E. Stephens (Peisted and Trinity Hall) (cox)	9	4

TORONTO TAKES
THE ALLAN CUP

University Hockey Team Captures Highest Amateur Honors in Dominion of Canada

ALLAN CUP HOCKEY SERIES
(Final Round)

University of Toronto	1	1	3	500
Brandon	1	1	3	500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—To their long list of honors University of Toronto added the highest prize amateur hockey has to offer, when on Monday night they defeated Brandon by a score of 8 to 1 in the second game of the finals for the Allan Cup and won the round by a total score of 8 to 3. The score of the first game was 2 to 0 for Brandon.

In every single department Toronto proved to be superior to Brandon Monday night. It has been a long time since Winnipeg witnessed such a fast hockey game, the speed of the winners being little short of marvelous. For thirty minutes the game was close, but from that point on Brandon commenced to slow up, and Varsity toyed with them almost at will. Beattie Ramsay, captain of Varsity, and Stanley Brown were the outstanding players for the winners, while Arbor was easily the best man for Brandon.

The record of the Toronto team is a most notable one. They have won the senior intercollegiate title twice in succession, and in addition this year have captured the Senior Ontario Hockey Association championship for the first time in the history of the university. Last year they were runner-up to the Falcons in the finals of the Allan Cup. The summary:

TORONTO

Sullivan, Olson, W. Hill, Tract, Carson, C. Armstrong, Caldwell, Wright, Westman, W. Hill, Arbor, Brown, H. O. C. Boret, Eton and Third Trinity, at bow; H. B. Playford, St. Paul's and Jesus, at No. 5; J. A. Campbell, Melbourne Grammar School and Jesus, at No. 6; and H. H. S. Hartley, Tion and Lady Margaret, at stroke. The nonappearance of the Blue, J. H. Simpson, was looked upon as very serious, as he was regarded as a likely successor to Alfred Swann at No. 7, but the Hon. J. W. H. Fremantle, Eton and Third Trinity, who would have been spare man last year but for the fact that he can only row on one side, has filled the gap in a most efficient manner and has been one of the successes of the practice.

The No. 2 position presented some difficulty on account of the fact that Boret at bow requires so much holding, it was overcome by the inclusion of a 13-stone man in the person of A. G. W. Penney, Repton and Pembroke, who is a more recent discovery. He has only been out of the boat four days in all while trials were given to MacEwen and G. O. Higgins, who goes with the crew as spare man. Ritchie, who has been the Royal Naval College, Osborne, and Trinity Hall, has the distinction of being the only man who has never been out of the boat, although he has divided his time between No. 5 and No. 2. A. D. B. Pearson, Winchester and First Trinity, has always been a certainty for the No. 4 thwart and he was only left out on one day, which was the second day of practice.

Thus it will be seen that the Light Blue has not been faced with any really serious obstacles in the way of picking the crew, and the practice has been almost uneventful. In this respect they have been much more fortunate than their rivals, who have had to find a stroke and then build their crew up on him.

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really great crew. The president is setting a really wonderfully fine lead, and in not overreaching as he was last year. Combined with that length is a good grip of the water, and when once the blades are in the water they are taken through in one piece. Added to this they have a useful swing. They, of course, have a number of faults, but most of these should disappear during the final polishing up.

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GOLF OUTLOOK
SEEMS BRIGHT

Oxford University Has Two Splendid Players in C. J. H. Tolley and R. H. Wethered—Rest of Team Looks Strong

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—For several reasons interest in the annual golf match between Oxford and Cambridge universities is enhanced this year. It may be said to have a certain transatlantic interest in view of the decision of the university players to accept the invitation to take part in the Intercollegiate Golf League championship in the United States. The home interest is increased by the uncertainty of the result, having special regard to the amazing affair of last year, and by the fact that an important change has been made in the conditions, foursoomes now entering into the contest which becomes a two days' affair instead of the match of a day; and last but not least, the engagement takes place at Hoylake, where all championships and other important contests are always held.

The determination to mix the match, which will take place on March 29 and 30, with singles and foursoomes came somewhat as a surprise, as most people were unaware that such a variation from established practice was even being considered. Two days are to be given to the match instead of one, and foursoomes will be played on the first day and singles on the second. Each match will now count as one point in both the singles and the foursoomes. This is the first change since 1889 in the ordering of the match, which was instituted in 1878, and it takes place when the two universities are exactly on a level in the matter of victories, each having 17 to its credit. At the outset the affair was decided by the balance of holes, the number by which each match was won being added to the account of the respective sides. The controllers changed the system in 1889 and the engagements have been decided on individual matches won, independent of what they might be won by. This system has endured but now for the first time foursoomes are introduced, and as a result naturally be only half the number of foursoomes as singles, and each foursoome is only to count for a point, it is a consideration not to be overlooked that after all, the value of the singles will predominate. As it is, even if one side wins all the foursoomes, the decision will still be left to the singles.

As to the teams and their prospects, taking Oxford, it is again the belief that they should win, but after last year's affair, when Oxford's superiority on paper, on form, and on their club matches seemed at least as great as that of any other university side of the past before the encounter, and when in spite of this Cambridge won quite nicely, prophecies are very guarded. Oxford are again apparently the stronger, but not quite so much so as they were thought to be last year, and they have still to some extent the same comparative weakness in the tall as that which was not appreciated until after the match last spring. A year ago C. J. H. Tolley and R. H. Wethered, the Oxford lead, were exciting the admiration of the country, carrying nearly everything before them, and it was plain that the critics were somewhat obsessed by the capacity of these two, and oblivious to the fact that, after all, victories of both of them would only count as two points and that Cambridge had all the remaining games in which to make up for them if they could so do. The Cambridge middle and tall played a hard game to save the situation, and being in fact no weaker than their rivals here, they succeeded and won. This year again there are Tolley, now British amateur champion and captain of the university side, and Wethered, and they are playing as well as ever, though in a somewhat different measure, and are expected to win, but greater importance is attached to the rare uncertainties of the game and again to the fact that the Cambridge tall may assert itself powerfully. The Oxford team will be constituted as follows: C. J. H. Tolley, University, captain; R. H. Wethered, Christ Church; H. S. Malik, Balliol; I. S. Thomas, Jesus; G. B. Mellor, Christ Church; J. P. Pakenham-Walsh, Christ Church; J. R. Cave, Balliol; H. S. Vivian, Magdalen; D. G. Cochran, Trinity; and A. L. C. Aked, Trinity. Of these Messrs. Tolley, Wethered, Thomas and Mellor played in the match at Sunningdale last year, while Mr. Malik, who is a Hindoo, was a member of the team that played at Ryde in 1914, the last match before the war. His reappearance is interesting and constitutes a record of its kind, just as his first selection for the 1914 match stood for the first time that any but a British golfer had played in the match.

Mr. Tolley has passed through various vicissitudes since the match of a year ago and his subsequent brilliant victory in the amateur championship at Muirfield when he overcame R. A. Gardner of the United States in the final at the thirty-seventh hole. On the whole he is no doubt a better golfer, although not so flashy and is perhaps beaten rather often. After the championship he had a loss of form. At the beginning of this year, or before that, he showed that he was coming back to his best, or rather that he had come, and the new game was better in some respects than the old one. He has been devoting himself to steady driving and concentrating more on keeping straight, with the result that he has secured the straightness and the length has

come as well. He was seen at his best in the match in February between his university and Stoke Newington, when he was opposed by a golfer generally considered nearly good enough for anything in R. H. de Montmorency and the Oxford captain won brilliantly by 5 and 4. On this occasion Wethered was also driving well and beat O. C. Brislowe by 4 and 3. Wethered, who was last year's captain, is playing a very fine game just now.

There are two left-handed players in the team, Thomas and Mellor. The former is a very careful and steady golfer, not so much brilliant as reliable, and he has done well in the trial matches. Mellor is more erratic, but has some most joyful putting days, when he is in the habit of running the ball down from all parts of the green. Parkenham-Walsh is another good putter, and a powerful man who hits hard if not with a maximum of grace and style.

As to the tall the Oxford captain had a considerable number of players to choose from, and he appears on the whole to have done well in selecting Cave, Vivian, Aked and Cochran. Malik, the Hindoo, it might be added, is a better golfer than he used to be. The team as a whole is undoubtedly strong. The players have shown good form in their club trials, but at the same time they have met with one or two heavy defeats, notably against a strong mid-Surrey side, in which engagement Tolley submitted to one of the biggest beatings of his experience, Douglas Grant, occasionally of California and more in these days of England, playing one of the best games of his career and defeating the Dark Blue captain by 8 to 7. In their last match before their contest with Cambridge they were beaten by 10 to 3 by George's Hill side. In this affair foursoomes were played as well as singles, and Tolley who was partnered by Cochran, found himself on the losing side, but played well for a fine win against H. le Fleming Shepherd in the singles.

OTTAWA LOSES
OPENING GAME

Pacific Coast Hockey Champions Get Away to a Good Lead in the Stanley Cup Tournament

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDING

Vancouver	W. L. G. P. C.
Ottawa	0 1 1 000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Before the largest gathering ever known at a hockey game in Canada Vancouver took the first game of the world series from Ottawa here Monday night, the final score being 3 goals to 1. While the game was not so fast as had been expected, both teams put up a brilliant exhibition of hockey. The first two goals for Vancouver were scored in the final five minutes of the opening period, while the third was scored by the first two minutes of the second period. The lone goal scored by Ottawa came toward the end of the second period.

The style of play adopted, that of six-man hockey, was new to Vancouver, but is the style played in eastern Canada. The second game will be played Thursday evening. In the first period Vancouver opened up strongly, and within a minute Harris sent the puck through the posts, but was ruled offside. Skinner was playing a splendid game and the game had been in progress 15 minutes before he broke through and, with a hard drive from the board, scored the opening goal for the home team. Play became very fast, and shortly after this the tuncan received the puck in his own territory and by a quick run beat the visiting team and sent in the second goal. The period closed with the score 2 to 0 in favor of Vancouver. In the second period Vancouver opened up strongly and within two minutes Harris scored the third goal for the home team. Ottawa then pressed hard, but the home defense was far too strong, their efforts to break through usually being broken up before they reached Lehman. The Ottawa goal keeper was called upon to save some very hard shots, but was playing a splendid game. For speed and combination the Vancouver team had the advantage; but the visitors gave a splendid exhibition of stick-handling. After 15 minutes' playing, Denney broke through and sent over a nice pass to Dan Adams, who scored the only goal for Ottawa. The period closed with the score 3 to 1 in favor of Vancouver, and the latter, being satisfied with their lead, settled down to a defensive game and play became somewhat slow, Ottawa doing most of the attacking. The home defense was playing sound and Lehman in goal brought off some particularly brilliant work. There was no scoring in the final period. The summary:

VANCOUVER

Harris, W. Hill, Tract, Carson, C. Armstrong, Caldwell, Wright, Westman, W. Hill, Arbor, Brown, H. O. C. Boret, Eton and Third Trinity, at bow; H. B. Playford, St. Paul's and Jesus, at No. 5; J. A. Campbell, Melbourne Grammar School and Jesus, at No. 6; and H. H. S. Hartley, Tion and Lady Margaret, at stroke. The nonappearance of the Blue, J. H. Simpson, was looked upon as very serious, as he was regarded as a likely successor to Alfred Swann at No. 7, but the Hon. J. W. H. Fremantle, Eton and Third Trinity, who would have been spare man last year but for the fact that he can only row on one side, has filled the gap in a most efficient manner and has been one of the successes of the practice.

The No. 2 position presented some difficulty on account of the fact that Boret at bow requires so much holding, it was overcome by the inclusion of a 13-stone man in the person of A. G. W. Penney, Repton and Pembroke, who is a more recent discovery. He has only been out of the boat four days in all while trials were given to MacEwen and G. O. Higgins, who goes with the crew as spare man. Ritchie, who has been the Royal Naval College, Osborne, and Trinity Hall, has the distinction of being the only man who has never been out of the boat, although he has divided his time between No. 5 and No. 2. A. D. B. Pearson, Winchester and First Trinity, has always been a certainty for the No. 4 thwart and he was only left out on one day, which was the second day of practice.

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CLASS B SERIES
IS BIG SUCCESS

Yale Club Wins the Metropolitan Interclub Squash Tennis Honors for the Second Successive Year Without a Defeat

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH

Year	Winner	W. L. P. C.
1914-15	Harvard Club	5 0 1000
1915-16	Harvard Club	6 2 750
1916-17	Yale Club	5 1 825
1917-18	Harvard Club	6 2 750
1918-19	No tournament	
1919-20	Yale Club	8 0 1000
1920-21	Yale Club	12 0 1000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—This year's Metropolitan interclub Class B squash tennis championship series was the best ever held and it again found the Yale Club supreme. This is the second successive year that that club has won the championship with a perfect record and followers of the team are predicting that another year will find that organization wrestling Class A honors away from the Harvard Club.

Six clubs took part in this year's championship series. Each team was represented by seven men and this served as quite a handicap to at least two of the clubs which had great difficulty in getting the necessary men to take part in all the matches. It is generally expected that next year will find the teams made up of five men, and if such is the case, the competition should be keener than was the case this year. Army and Navy Club and D. K. E. Club were newcomers to the competition and while they were not very successful this winter, next year will find them stronger, especially if the five-man team is adopted.

Forty-two games were played during the championship season and resulted as follows:

Yale Club	7	Columbia Club	0
Yale Club	4	Columbia Club	3
Yale Club	4	Harvard Club	0
Yale Club	6	Harvard Club	0
Yale Club	4	Crescent A. C.	3
Yale Club	5	Crescent A. C.	0
Yale Club	7	Princeton Club	0
Yale Club	5	Princeton Club	2
Yale Club	7	D. K. E. Club	0
Yale Club	4	D. K. E. Club	3
Yale Club	6	Army & Navy Club	1

Columbia Club

Columbia Club	4	Harvard Club	3
Columbia Club	4	Harvard Club	3
Columbia Club	5	Crescent A. C.	2
Columbia Club	5	Columbia Club	2
Columbia Club	6	Princeton Club	1
Columbia Club	7	D. K. E. Club	1
Columbia Club	7	D. K. E. Club	1
Columbia Club	6	Army & Navy Club	1

Crescent A. C.

Harvard Club	4	Harvard Club	3
Harvard Club	4	Crescent A. C.	3
Crescent A. C.	7	Princeton Club	0
Crescent A. C.	4	Princeton Club	2
Crescent A. C.	7	D. K. E. Club	0
Crescent A. C.	7	Army & Navy Club	0
Crescent A. C.	7	Army & Navy Club	0

Harvard Club

Ninety-four players took part in the championship and 16 of them were undefeated. Five of these played in only one match, five of them in only two matches, and one in three. The real leader was J. A. Victor of the Yale Club, who won 11 straight matches, being absent from only one of the matches his team played. Lindsay Bradford, also of the Yale Club, was the second with 9 straight victories while F. S. Whitlock of the Harvard Club was third with 7 straight victories. The full list follows:

Player and club	Won	Lost	P. C.
J. A. Victor, Yale Club	11	0	1000
Lindsay Bradford, Yale Club	9	0	1000
F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club	7	0	1000
J. W. Puley, Columbia Club	5	0	1000
G. L. Smith, Yale Club	4	0	1000
Harvey Kellogg, Columbia Club	3	0	1000
Kingsley Kunhardt, Colum. C.	2	0	1000
Kenneth O'Brien, Yale Club	2	0	1000
G. E. Abbott, Harvard Club	2	0	1000
R. L. Grinnell, Harvard Club	2	0	1000
Hooker Talbot, Harvard C.	2	0	1000
D. H. Reed, Harvard Club	1	0	1000
C. E. Ames, Harvard Club	1	0	1000
George Gould Jr., Colum. C.	1	0	1000
D. M. Blodgett, Yale Club	1	0	1000
B. E. Whitlock, Columbia C.	1	0	1000
Joseph Walker, Yale C.	1	0	1000
C. T. Cooney, Yale Club	1	0	1000
F. M. Simonds Jr., Col. C.	1	0	1000
N. P. Torrance, Cres. A. C.	1	0	1000
E. H. Hemenway, Harvard C.	1	0	1000
Grover O'Neill, Harvard C.	1	0	1000
C. W. Dinges, Crescent A. C.	1	0	1000
T. R. Coward, Yale Club	1	0	1000
L. A. Coffin, Columbia Club	1	0	1000
Walter Stearns, Harvard C.	1	0	1000
Leonard Beekman, Princ. C.	1	0	1000
K. F. McVaugh, Cres. A. C.	1	0	1000
Murray Taylor, Harvard C.	1	0	1000
H. W. Danfey, Cres. A. C.	1	0	1000
R. V. Mahon, Columbia Club	1	0	1000
F. S. Ritchie, Harvard Club	1	0	1000
Harold Rowe, Princeton C.	1	0	1000

AMUSEMENTS

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, March 21, 1921.

I WENT into the library of an important club, a noble room stacked, ceiling high, with books in handsome bindings. Down the center of the room ran a table, long and wide, upon which were carefully arranged the latest publications, titles outward. They were, I think, all publications of the past three months, and I, who read literary columns and literary advertisements, and am rather proud of my knowledge of current literature, was startled and chagrined to find that I had never even heard of quite a third of the volumes. What percentage of new books, I wonder, are reviewed? How many are there that, besides the one-line announcement in the "New Books" columns, never receive any notice at all? It is a sad thought, and yet books that have apparently sunk into oblivion have a way of bubbling up a year or years afterward, and the author finds, with surprise, that a chance reader has been interested, stimulated—and comforted. "Cast thy bread—"

I TURNED the pages of some of the books or that long table, and read Prefaces and Dedications which are sometimes more interesting than the contents of a book. Then my eyes fell upon a volume called "Bits of Life." It interested me, so I sat down in an easy chair in one of the window alcoves, and went through this brief volume. It was a curious book. Each page had a new "Bit," each was about half a column, and each was a Thing Seen, or a Thing Felt, that the author had thought worth recording. They were Straight Statements—ironic, pathetic, humorous—by a cultured man of the world, pointed expressions of what he had seen and felt in his journey through life. The book was anonymous, but the author asked that, if any reader was moved or interested by anything he had written, would he communicate with him through his publishers.

THAT seemed to me rather a nice, modest way of playing the game of amateur, and helping printer, binder and publisher to earn a living. The author had presented the book to his club. It may not be a success, but he has the joy of writing it, and the chance of becoming acquainted with kindred spirits, and the secret happiness of being an author, all for the cost of, say, a couple of new dress suits, or a week in the mountains. I did it myself as a young man. I printed a little book "For Private Circulation," and gave it away instead of candy. It did less harm and lasted longer.

I like amateur literary communications. They are so simple and straightforward. One happened to me on a train journey last week. I was reading at night, Stevenson and O'Brien's "The Ebb-Tide," a gallant and delightful book. I wanted to find a certain passage, this: "that song, the masterpiece of love, in which so many have found the expression of their dearest thoughts: *Einste, O Wunder!* Once, O wonder! once from the ashes of my heart, arose a blossom. . . . By the bye, how agreeable it is to read Stevenson again after a rough voyage of discovery through books that critics have hailed as 'The Great American Novel, at last.' Stevenson has an air, buoyancy, the art of persuasion, and his viewpoint is the bright and wonderful world, not the frame houses in Main St.

DEEP in "The Ebb-Tide" was I when the porter approached to make up my uncomfortable bed in the sleeper. A studious young man in the adjoining compartment invited me to sit with him. "You're a book-lover, too," he said. I showed him what I had been reading. "The Ebb-Tide" meant nothing to him. He passed me his book. It was "In American," poems by John V. A. Weaver. I looked it through and said: "I admire idiomatic slang when it is first used, but when it has been repeated a thousand times it becomes tiresome, and I cannot see the advantage of writing 'haste' for used to, 'chance' for chance, 'haste' for have to, 'haste' for had to, 'points' for going to, 'ask' for ask, 'et' for give, and such expressions as 'Yeh,' 'Ya,' 'Huh,' and 'Gee.' I don't see how these 'Americanisms' help us, or the tongue that Shakespeare spoke." "I'm with you," said my studious friend—"Give me Victor Hugo's subtlety." I looked at him with astonishment. "Why did you buy 'In American'?" I asked. "Well," he answered, "F. P. A. praises it so highly in The Tribune." "Well," I inquired, "False alarm," said my studious friend. "We all slip sometimes in our enthusiasms," I remarked. "F. P. A. says some very good things. What could be better than this," and taking a cutting from my pocket, I read—

"As good a thing as Swinburne ever did was to make it possible for Max Beerbaum to write 'No. 2, The Pines,' in 'And Even Now.'"

WHEN I read the cable news that Florence L. Barclay, author of "The Rosary," had passed away, I visited my favorite Branch Library (it is not a book to buy), thinking that I would re-read "The Rosary." It was out. The librarian telephoned to nine other Branches. In none of them was a copy. "This is interesting," I said to myself. "The Rosary" is as popular in America as it was in England. Ten years ago every one, except the intellectuals, was reading it, and some of the intellectuals, I am informed, "looked it through." It was just a pretty story, quite well told, and it had a huge circulation because it appeals to the universal experience, which understands the high road of everyday life and everyday romance, and is uninterested in and dislikes the ratty byroads investigated by such keen intelligences as W. L. George and D. H. Lawrence. The Georges and the Lawrences are read by the intellectuals

and the Odd—a vociferous minority. The author of "The Rosary" was the wife of a clergyman, and the mother of eight children.

AT a dinner in London, Augustine Birrell, responding to the toast of literature, expressed his gratitude to eight authors to whom he owed "a great deal of happiness." You will never guess who they were, but they are real Bookman's authors. They are Edward Arber, A. H. Bullen, Austin Dobson, Dr. F. J. Furnivall, the Rev. A. B. Grosart, Prof. Henry Morley, Dr. Richard Morris, and the Rev. W. W. Skeat.

THE heading "Kipling on Howells: A Letter to the American Academy of Arts from Rudyard Kipling" attracted me. I read the column and shook my head. How dull Kipling can be when he is writing to a brief, and on a literary subject. But there was a glimpse of the old Kipling in it, this: "I had made my first acquaintance with his writings when, as a young man in a rest-house on the edge of the Indian desert, I found a broken copy of some studies of Venice in an Austrian occupation that seemed to me a direct with the Middle Ages. A wandering traveler must have left it behind in that wilderness, and I remember, I spent most of a hot night reading it by the light of an unsteady oil lamp."

IN my remarks last week on book reviewers I did not mention the writer who, in noticing a volume, fills his column with interesting information about the author which he has obtained at first hand. Such a review was that by William Lyon Phelps in The New York Times on William de Morgan's posthumous novel with the snaky title of "The Old Man's Youth and The Young Man's Old Age." It contains many interesting letters from the author to Mr. Phelps, and bits of information of interest to writers, such as this: "Joseph Vance," his first novel, and his best, written at the age of 66, was originally 300,000 words long. His publisher, Mr. Heinemann, persuaded him to omit "a good many thousands of words." This was done: it was reduced to 280,000 words, and it soon had "many more purchasers than words." Mr. Phelps believes that, eventually, nearly a million copies were sold.

TO Straight Statements I have added the following: "His last novel ('The Old Man's Youth and The Young Man's Old Age') is more 'demorganatic' than any of the later books by its author. In fact, many pages sound as if he were writing a burlesque on his own style. There are long passages which can be called frankly dull analysis is carried on to intolerable length. On the other hand, there are chapters written in his best manner, and the last hundred pages of his own composition in this book are magnificent. . . . No one who has not become through the earlier books an admirer of de Morgan should read this one. . . . I see no reason to change my earlier opinion that his masterpiece is 'Joseph Vance' and his best character Joseph's father. It is impossible to believe that such work should ever be forgotten." (From a review by William Lyon Phelps in The New York Times.)

AMONG the new books that I should like to read are: "Collected Plays," By Stephen Phillips. Because he made the poetic drama a success (for a time) artistically and financially, and because his son writes a Preface to his father's Plays. "Life of Sir Hugh Lane," By Lady Gregory. Because this great composer and patron had a vivid and romantic art life which was known intimately to his aunt, Lady Gregory. "The Narrow House," By Evelyn Scott. Because Sinclair Lewis, author of "Main St.," in reviewing this book said, "Evelyn Scott belongs, she understands, she is definitely an artist." Q. R.

A USEFUL VOLUME

French Foreign Policy from Fashoda to Sarajevo (1898-1914). By Graham H. Phillips. New York: The Century Company, 19.

Dr. Stuart has produced a very useful and at the same time a very readable book. Convinced, as from his "Foreword" he evidently is, that European diplomacy has a fundamental effect upon the foreign policy of the United States, and that the United States can no longer remain isolated from Europe, he considers it essential that the people of the United States should make themselves acquainted with the trend of affairs in these European countries with which America will inevitably be brought in closer contact in the future. "French Foreign Policy" is an attempt to supply a ready means for securing such acquaintance, and to anyone who is already familiar with the complicated story of the years with which Dr. Stuart deals it must be evident that he has done his work well. Supplied with an excellent index and bibliography, Dr. Stuart's work will be found particularly useful as a book of reference.

OPEN QUESTIONS

Immigration and the Future. By Francis Kellor. New York: George H. Doran Co., 19.

This study of immigration in the United States does not attempt to solve all the present problems of the "melting pot," but states some of the open questions, after giving some data and comment which may be helpful to many who are working out the answers. Like most sociological study, the book looks forward to a happy future, however, rather more than it shows what can be accomplished now.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The General Staff and Its Problems. In two volumes. By General Ludendorff. London: Hutchinson & Co., 34s.

Ludendorff's new book is vastly more important than his "War Memories." These were a revelation of the man; his main interest lay in his personality and in the influence of that personality on the events which mastered this most masterful of men. "The General Staff and Its Problems" is a revelation not of Ludendorff, but of the system which produced him. Without ever intending to do so, he takes us back in this book to something far more significant for the world than even the most outstanding and forcible character of our generation. He reveals, all unconsciously, the causes of the war and the inevitability of all that followed; and we see here clearly what had so often been suspected and even asserted (though never so convincingly as now), that neither the rage of Franz Joseph, nor the sanity and ambition of the Kaiser, nor any one man nor any one event plunged Europe as it were by accident into the maelstrom, but an organized system of government, an almost incredible ideal fanatically and meticulously pursued, a caste of men set apart, protected, distorted and finally maddened by a system which sooner or later must have resulted, and we see, in result, in the catastrophe of 1914.

It passes understanding that this book should have been deliberately given to the world by its author. It is the most devastating exposure of the old Germanism that has yet appeared from any pen, however hostile. It provides irrefutable proof where assertion or conjecture had done service until now. It consists entirely of documentary evidence, and from the first page to the last of these two volumes of letters, memoranda, and secret reports there is scarcely a paragraph that a prosecuting counsel would care to omit from his dossier of damning evidence. And yet to all appearances the book has been published in self-defense. Ludendorff the man, as distinguished from Ludendorff the militarist, is always in a frenzy. "Official and military capacity, peeps through pathetically in footnotes which reveal all his obstinacy and blindness and arrogant self-confidence, without giving even a glimpse of the genius that a discerning eye can see at work in his Memoirs. The effect of it all is as if some stupid yokel had been put into the witness box, who proceeded to give away emphatically, repeatedly, elaborately, and very conscientiously the whole case which he had been called to support. This book should be proclaimed in entente countries, preserved and handed to our children and to all posterity. It is the most complete and perfect justification of the morality in whose defense the Allies fought the war. It justifies not only their fighting but their determining, at any cost, never to give in. 'No price is too high,' Mr. Asquith had said; and many of those who count the cost and weigh their words felt secretly a little doubtful. This book is the final vindication of that literal truth; and it proves that the abolition of the German war machine and more particularly of the general staff was not so much an ideal as a moral necessity for the world.

II

This is a "history of the relations between the High Command and the German Imperial Government as revealed by official documents." For the most part the author allows the official documents to speak for themselves. What it is he thinks they are saying appears from time to time in the footnotes, which he uses to drive home as he believes, the more important points against the civil authorities in Germany. In fact it must be assumed that Ludendorff genuinely and honestly regards these documents as justifying, by chapter and verse, his familiar thesis that the war was lost on the home front. What the documents do say is something very much more interesting and important; they do not merely say that the general staff boom it so that it must surely echo down the aisles of history. "My object," he writes, "in reproducing documentary documents is to bring home to every German that a peace of understanding was unattainable." His object may be achieved; one may hope that it will be; for the documents do prove that the peace of understanding was not only unattainable but unthinkable, though not for the reasons that Ludendorff has in mind. One can almost be sorry for a man who combines greatness with so much smallness that he can say so confidently: "All the documents published here will be an additional proof that the confidence was justified which the majority of the German people reposed in Field Marshal Hindenburg and myself throughout the war!" For a peace of understanding there must be some measure of understanding on both sides.

The material is divided according to its subject matter. The headings themselves demonstrate sufficiently well what were the problems with which the general staff conceived that it had to deal. They include Financial Questions—Wages and War Profits, the Franchise, the Press and Propaganda, and Education. No department of government, it is safe to say, was free from the insolent and ignorant interference of soldiers in the fields. Once a fortnight, general headquarters will write home, with an air of condescension, to make suggestions for the guidance of mere civilians. Ignorant of the temper of the people, without the imagination to foresee the consequences of driving everything in war to its logical conclusion, without practical experience of government, except by the jack-boot, these aggressive staff officers would have lost the war by their officious interference at

home if they had not lost it before then in the field. They have not, of course, the knowledge to make detailed proposals, but they have the self-confidence to lay down general ideas, and to complain if it proves impossible even for a satellite government to translate them into practice. And like all middle-class, conceited people, they are not even consistent, although they are obstinate. At one time "it would be a good thing if some check were put on the feminist agitation for equal positions in all callings, including, of course, political life." At a later date, "in my opinion strong female for male labor in all occupations on a materially larger scale than hitherto."

III

The attitude of G. H. Q. can be predicted with absolute certainty on any subject. As to strikes, "I am absolutely opposed to yielding in any way whatever to the demands, either political or economic." As to wages "as I have repeatedly and emphatically stated out, the present high wages must be gradually reduced, and the way to do that is to 'enlighten the arbitration committee.' On the other hand 'an immediate increase of officers' pay (peace or reserve pay), as well as officers' and widows' pensions, is essential. . . . From the point of view of national finance this proposal will meet with serious objections. They must be withdrawn. Before any reply had been made to the peace offer at the end of 1916 Ludendorff must needs telegraph that he is 'convinced that the U-boat campaign must now be inaugurated in full force.' On such semi-military questions as that of man power G. H. Q. even writes the Chancellor's speeches for him, or attempts to do so, with mock deference: "I am taking the liberty of sending Your Excellency a short memorandum which may serve as a basis for the proceedings in the Bundesrat and the Reichstag."

All government departments are by nature slow to move; and the German civil service was no exception to the rule. But the few replies from Berlin that are printed in this book are by comparison and contrast with the ravings of G. H. Q. models of quiet, sane, sane judgment. The militarists are always in a frenzy. "Every day is vital" already in 1916. "Financial and other difficulties can no longer have any weight." "Time is pressing" (underlined): "next year (1917) will bring the decision." Warehouses and hairdressers must be closed to provide more men. Wolf! Wolf! When there is no wolf, and when the time comes to admit military defeat and the collapse of the fighting front, the government in Berlin is told that "the German Army stands firm and victoriously beats off all attacks" (October 3, 1918); even on October 9, Ludendorff is still putting "the question as to what the German people were prepared to do for the army." On October 17 he is reduced to admitting the last desperate gamble: "A stroke of luck is part of war. Perhaps Germany will again have a stroke of luck."

For the general reader this aspect of the book will be the most enthralling; the ocular demonstration and documentary proof of tragic blindness and criminal folly, the sight of soldiers, glutted with power, applying "hammer-blows" to economies, to human nature, to statesmanship, in the firm conviction that hammer-blows often win if they are administered often enough and with the requisite disregard for everything and everybody also.

IV

But there is much more than that in the two volumes. At the beginning of the first there is a chapter on pre-war work for the development of the German Army; and most of the second volume is devoted to the preparation of peace. War and peace alike were prepared by the same methods, and in the same spirit, and the reader can scarcely get over his surprise at the ingenious admissions and involuntary exposures implied in the account here given of both these periods. In 1911 the letters read as if they had been prompted by the actual situation in the autumn of 1914. "In the war we shall need rapid and decisive victories." It is already known that the war "is already known to be a war against France, Belgium, Russia and Great Britain simultaneously." "A battle which lasts for several long summer days" will require 500 rounds per field gun. "Everything turns on our ability to win the first battles." Even the occasion of the war is foreshadowed in the memorandum of 1912. "Italy has no vital interest in a general European war which takes its origin in a conflict between Austria and Russia. If we are to take the offensive against France, 'it would be necessary to violate the neutrality of Belgium,' and even if we succeeded in framing the case in such a way that the nation takes up arms with real enthusiasm, we must realize that we are faced with a tedious campaign." Everything is foreseen, the news service from America, the weight of bombs that aeroplanes can carry, and since the "Reichstag will give us everything we ask" any step "which will become necessary in the future should be taken now." It is amazingly candid!

V

The vaunted Intelligence Service of the General Staff has already been sufficiently discredited. As first quartermaster, General Ludendorff gave a summary of the economic situation to the Crown Council of September, 1917. "All recent reports from England agree that the food situation is serious. . . . The pressure for peace is becoming stronger." America "must not be overestimated." In March, 1918, America is said to have "appointed a Minister of Propaganda." and Rudyard Kipling is "Minister of Propaganda" in England. In June, 1918, Berlin believed that "in England there is a strong

national peace party which includes important men from every political group." It really seems as if tactics and strategy were the limits of the German leaders' competence for the four years of war. There is very little about strictly military matters in these two volumes, and the impression they make is consequently unrelieved.

In spite of all this one knows, and indeed one feels again in reading these pages, that here were great men and here was a great nation. The great men were out of place, and the nation had been launched, in spite of itself, upon a nightmare journey to disaster. "Brockmann, advocate," believed that "it was very desirable that we should secure the Flemish coast," and Hindenburg, a soldier, regarded it as certain, in 1917, that within "a calculable period" the entire economic structure of Germany's enemies would collapse. If the advocate had been content with advocacy, and if Hindenburg had been satisfied with his duties as field marshal, they might both have talked nothing but good sense. But these were only two small examples of the universal topsy-turvydom that resulted from the subordination of everything in Germany to the overmastering purpose of militarism. And another example is this book that Ludendorff has published on every subject in the world except soldiering, which he understood. It is a book which no one can afford to neglect who wishes to form a sound judgment of the past and to have some conception of the difficulties which revolution in Germany has had to overcome and is still overcoming; and for the historian it is packed with material of the very first importance.

IRELAND, FRANCE AND DENMARK

Stray-Aways. By E. G. Somerville and Martin Ross. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 16s.

It is with a regretful pleasure, a sense of smiles and tears most characteristic of things Irish, that we open the last volume of these all-accomplished authors' and our gratitude is not lessened to find that things French and Danish as well as national, have here come within their view. Ireland, of course, predominates, and we can only thank heaven kneeling, in Shakespeare's words, for such studies as "A Delegate of the National League," "A Subterranean Cave at Cloonabinnia," or "Not the Woman's Place," a study of the troubles of a woman M. F. H. in war-time. They are Irish with poetry and passion, humor and pathos, and that subtle understanding of the people which only long love and residence can give. And the telling is worthy of the things told, even of the slow triumph of the carpenter whose gate, to his own amazement, was plumb when tried by the exacting test of a flint and Patrick's words of the century before last. "Thanks be to the merciful God and to your honor, I'm as gay as Garrick." And who but an Irish beggar-woman could answer the refuser of alms with the words, "Child o' Grace! It's not for the sake of a pinyun you and me'd fall out?"

Equally penetrating, equally humorous and charming, are the accounts of Denmark and what the authors most happily call "Quarrier Latitudes." The dust, the squalls, and the life in town and country bring the Scandinavian autumn of 30 years ago vividly before us, with its clever talk, its mild lions and its exhilarating cookery. The agonizing episode of the lost ticket: the dinner parties at 4:30 in which English was a useless language and Danish an untranslatable, the sober habits and unemotional Lutheranism of the population; all these things meet us unforgettably in their delightful pages. But if Denmark is well described, Paris, the Paris of the parties and the attelers, comes home to our hearts. This is the ville itself, the Paris of observation, not of tradition; and it is hard to say where else in English has been expressed. The intense domesticity and "abandon of the French father out with his family; the back street shops where the reckoning is made in sous and not in centimes; the wisdom of closed eyes and ears in the cheap restaurant where culinary matters are carried on unwisely near the customer—this is Paris as she is, and not as she is commonly represented. It was a stroke of genius, too, that led the French father out with his family; the back street shops where the reckoning is made in sous and not in centimes; the wisdom of closed eyes and ears in the cheap restaurant where culinary matters are carried on unwisely near the customer—this is Paris as she is, and not as she is commonly represented. 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THE HOME FORUM

The Scene Seemed to Say Summer

"We spend our days lazily and quietly, and have as much sunshine as is common in the West," writes John Addington Symonds in his book, "In the Key of Blue." "Though it rains one day, the next brings splendid clouds—domes and columns of white mabaster moulded into the most stately forms, and sailing slowly over the blue sky with bars and tatters of gray vapor on their fronts. Today we sat in Broad Mead, looking up at them and watching a herd of cattle. Twenty-nine were browsing in front of us, with heads bent down and tails lazily switching off the flies. One heard them feeding as they cropped the grass and champed it in their mouths. I thought of Wordsworth's line:

"There are forty feeding like one."

"We had rambled through the lanes and fields to Stanton Drew, over the clover, by hedgerows tangled thick with briary—black, yellow, and green-berried. When we reached the 'stones,' as they call them here, we sat down in the inner circle of the Druids' temple. It was a pleasant scene—the masses of red crystalline rock, overgrown with moss and lichen, standing in a ring about the center of the field. Other remains of broken circles lie about the meadow, some thrown down and some erect, some perfect and some shattered, but all picturesquely purple and gigantic. Pigmy English cows were grazing near us, and a little rustic stream, balled with alders and aspens, ran silently at one end of the field. Behind us rose the church-tower and a manor house, and above all the marble pinnacles and bubbles of the clouds. C. said the whole scene seemed to say 'Summer.' On a distant hill stretched cornfields, yellow and ready for the harvest, with green hedges running round and through their cloth of gold. The sounds of country-folk speaking to their cattle and of dogs from the farm-yards came to us in the stillness."

In 1783

The representative of Spain at the Paris Convention in 1783, Count Aranda, wrote to his monarch, in regard to America, as follows: "This federal Republic is born a pygmy. The day will come when it will be a giant, a Colossus, formidable even in these countries. Liberty of conscience, the facility for establishing a new population on immense lands, as well as the advantages of a new government, will draw thither farmers and artisans from all the nations."—Henry Van Dyke.

Belief and Believer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE believer and belief are one and are mortal," declares Mrs. Eddy, on page 487 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The finity, mortality, of a belief is not difficult of comprehension to anyone who has had even a glimpse of reality in Christian Science, and of the power of an understanding of Truth. The mortality, the actual nullity, of the believer is, however, not often comprehended so speedily. It is generally supposed that man is free to believe whatsoever he will. This is partly due to a misconception of man's true identity, and partly to some confusion regarding the word "belief." In the course of her answer to the question "Who or what is it that believes?" from which we have quoted above, Mrs. Eddy explains that in the Bible, the words "believe" and "belief" often have a deeper meaning than that which ordinarily attaches to them. In the speech of today; but as generally understood in Christian Science and as employed in this quotation, "belief" signifies credence that has been given to an erroneous argument, a credence not based on understanding but on ignorance and fear. The supposition that man can believe what is suggested by ignorance or fear, by animality or hatred, by selfishness or immorality, is false. For man can do no less nor more than God has formed him to do, and these suggestions and the beliefs they breed are no part of Mind or of its idea, man. Man, then, is not the believer, and the student reaching this point of enlightenment echoes the question that Mrs. Eddy has answered: "Who or what is it that believes?"

If the believer is neither Mind nor idea, it can be only a supposititious intelligence, a fleeting, finite mentality. Mind and Truth are synonymous terms for Deity, and there is no part of Truth that is not in Mind; therefore the believer is not cognizant of Truth. It must be, and is, indeed, "a liar, and the father of it." It is that perversion of divine Mind that Mrs. Eddy has termed "mortal mind." This mortal mind and the mortal body are one, as Mrs. Eddy has definitely stated in many instances, and that one, since it partakes in no sense of omnipotence, omnipresence, or omniscience, is without power, without place, and truly without the ability to know anything.

This conception of the believer can be of inestimable service to one who is faced by a belief in error which assumes tenacity, power, or subtlety. In that case, not only is the belief attempting to seem real, but the further attempt is being made to substantiate a believer, to make him a reality and to identify him with man. Both attempts can be instantaneously frustrated by a clear and calm understanding that man is not the believer and never can be; that not only does this claim of error have no existence, but, more than that, the power to believe in it or to be convinced of its verity is without existence. No such power can belong to or influence man. The lie in this case can be banished by a definite alignment with Principle on the part of the supposed sufferer. If believer and belief are one, and if Principle and idea are one, then the individual facing a claim of illness, lack, temptation of any kind, has only to align himself definitely with one or the other. If he will face the alternative squarely the first thing indubitably apparent to him is that there is no alternative. To align himself with belief and belief would be, to say of himself, in the words of Jesus to the Pharisees, "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do," and this he cannot admit. He must admit his identity as man, and therefore his identity with God.

With each such repudiation of the believer, and with each assertion and proof of man's unity through understanding with the one Mind, the thinker becomes more thoroughly convinced of the necessity for substituting every moment of the day knowledge for belief, understanding for ignorance. He begins to see the impossibility of recognizing mortal mind as mentality, unless he wishes to be fettered and cursed by every false belief, every erroneous argument and life of matter to which Truth has been perverted in human history. He sees a mortal mind in its true light, as "a murderer from the beginning," who "abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him." He meets every claim of mortal mind to intelligence, prestige, or power with the certainty of its nothingness. He will at this stage be strongly liable to meet the temptation which St. Matthew describes as the third temptation which Jesus met, when he had accepted the baptism of John and had gone into the wilderness. "The devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; and saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me." In other words, Devote your thinking to earthly objects and purposes. The answer is written for us, an effective denial of the believer: "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." The thinker must serve Mind and never the believer, the so-called mortal mind.

In the chapter entitled "Animal Magnetism Unmasked," of the textbook, Science and Health (p. 103), Mrs. Eddy identifies animal magnetism with mortal mind and contrasts its claims with the omnipotence of Mind

in these words: "As named in Christian Science, animal magnetism or hypnotism is the specific term for error, or mortal mind. It is the false belief that mind is in matter, and is both evil and good; that evil is as real as good and more powerful. This belief has not one quality of Truth. It is either ignorant or malicious. The malicious form of hypnotism ultimately in moral idiocy. The truth of immortal Mind sustains man, and they annihilate the fables of mortal mind, whose filmy and sandy pretensions, like silly moths, singe their own wings and fall into dust."

operation, stood her ground, but with some timidity. "Indeed, uncle, your room was not fit to be seen, and I just came to see that Jenny laid every thing down where she took it up."

"And how dare you, or Jenny either, presume to meddle with my private matters?" (Mr. Oldbuck hated "putting to rights" as much as Dr. Orkbourne, or any other professed student.) "Go sew your sampler, you monkey, and do not let me find you here again."

It was indeed some time before Lovel could, through the thick atmosphere, perceive in what sort of a den his friend had constructed his retreat.



"The Village, Normandy," from the etching by Lester C. Hornby

My Normandy

(From the French of Bérat)

When all the land's alive again
With winter far away,
And heaven over France again
Is fairer, than to-day,
When spring puts off her gray for green,
And avallows all return—
Then I'll go back to Normandy,
The land where I was born.

I know the fields of Switzerland.
The peaks and icy meres;
I know the skies of Italy.
I know the gondoliers;
But let me wander where I will,
I say that I'll return
To Normandy, my Normandy,
The land where I was born.

—Edwin Arlington Robinson.

The Antiquary's Study

The old gentleman led the way through a low door; but, before the entrance, suddenly stopped short to point out some vestiges of what he called an inscription, and, shaking his head as he pronounced it totally illegible, "Ah! if you but knew, Mr. Lovel, the time and trouble that these moldering traces of letters have cost me... and all to no purpose—although I am almost positive that these two last marks imply the figures or letters, LV, and may give us a good guess at the real date of the building, since we know, 'allunde,' that it was founded by Abbot Walldrim about the middle of the fourteenth century—and I profess, I think that centre ornament might be made out by better eyes than mine."

"I think," answered Lovel, willing to humor the old man, "It has something the appearance of a mitre."

"I protest you are right! you are right! It never struck me before... a mitre, a mitre, it corresponds in every respect."

The resemblance was not much nearer than that of Polonius's cloud to a whale, or an ounce; it was sufficient, however, to set the Antiquary's brains to work. "A mitre, my dear sir," continued he, as he led the way through a labyrinth of inconvenient and dark passages, and accompanied his disquisition with certain necessary cautions to his guest—"A mitre, my dear sir, will suit your abbot as well as a bishop—he was a mitred abbot, and at the very top of the roll—take care of these three steps—I know Mac-Cribb denies this, but it is as certain as that he took away my Antigonus, no leave asked—you'll see the name of the Abbot of Troctosey, 'Abbas Troctoseiensis,' at the head of the rolls of parliament in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—there is very little light here... now take care of the corner—ascend twelve steps, and ye are safe!"

Mr. Oldbuck had, by this time, attained the top of the winding stair which led to his own apartment, and opening a door, and pushing aside a piece of tapestry with which it was covered, his first exclamation was, "What are ye about here..." A dirty barefooted chambermaid threw down her duster, detected in the heinous fact of arranging the "sanctum sanctorum," and fled out of the opposite door from the face of her incensed master. A gentle-looking young woman, who was superintending the

It was a lofty room of middling size, obscurely lighted by high narrow latticed windows. One end was entirely occupied by book-shelves, greatly too limited in space for the number of volumes placed upon them, which were, therefore, drawn up in ranks of two or three files deep, while numberless others littered the floor and the tables, amid a chaos of maps, engravings, scraps of parchment, bundles of papers, pieces of old armor, swords, dirks, helmets, and Highland targets. Behind Mr. Oldbuck's seat (which was an ancient leather-covered easy-chair, worn smooth by constant use), was a huge oaken cabinet, decorated at each corner with Dutch cherubs, having their little duck-wings displayed, and great jolter-headed visages placed between them. The top of this cabinet was covered with busts, and Roman lamps and paterae, intermingled with one or two bronze figures. The walls of the apartment were partly clothed with grim old tapestry. . . .

The rest of the room was paneled, or wainscotted, with black oak, against which hung two or three portraits in armor, being characters in Scottish history, favorites of Mr. Oldbuck, and as many in tie-wigs and laced coats, staring representatives of his own ancestors. A large, old-fashioned oaken table was covered with a profusion of papers, parchments, books, and nondescript gewgaws, which seemed to have little to recommend them, besides rust and the antiquity which it indicates. In the midst of this wreck of ancient books and utensils, with a gravity equal to Marius among the ruins of Carthage, sat a large black cat. . . .

Amid this medley it was no easy matter to find one's way to a chair, without stumbling over a prostrate folio, or the still more awkward mischance of overturning some piece of Roman or ancient British pottery. . . .

Having at length fairly settled himself, and being nothing loath to make inquiry concerning the strange objects around him, which his host was equally ready, as far as possible, to explain, Lovel was introduced to a large club, or bludgeon, with an iron spike at the end of it, which, it seems, has been lately found in a field on the Monkbarns Property. . . . It had mightily the air of such a stick as the Highland reapers use to walk on their annual peregrinations from their mountains; but Mr. Oldbuck was strongly tempted to believe, that, as its shape was singular, it might have been one of the clubs with which the monks armed their peasants in lieu of more martial weapons, whence, he observed, the villains were called "Colve-carles," or "Kolb-kerls," that is "Claviger" or club-bearers. For the truth of this custom, he quoted the chronicle of Antwerp and that of St. Martin; against which authorities Lovel had nothing to oppose, having never heard of them till that moment. . . .

Many and various were the other curiosities which he showed; but it was chiefly upon his books that he prided himself, repeating with a complacent air, as he led the way to the crowded and dusty shelves, the verses of old Chaucer—

"For he would rather have, at his bed-head,
A twenty books, clothed in black or red,
Of Aristotle, or his philosophy,
Than robes rich, rebeck or saltery."

This pithy motto he delivered, shak-

In West Indian Harbors

"We did not enter the harbor: but lay close off its gateway in safe deep water; fired our gun, and waited for the swarm of negro boats, which began to splash out to us through the darkness, the jabbering of their crews heard long before the flash of their oars was seen," writes Charles Kingsley in "At Last."

"Most weird and fantastic are these nightly visits to West Indian harbors. Above, the black mountain depths, white against the purple night, hung with keen stars. The moon, it may be on her back in the west, sinking like a golden goblet behind some rock-forest, half shrouded in black trees. Below, a line of bright mist over a swamp, with the coco-palms standing up through it, dark, and yet glistening in the moon. A light here and there in a house; another here and there in a vessel, unseen in the dark. The echo of the gun from hill to hill. Wild voices from shore and sea. The snorting of the steamer, the rattling of the chain through the hawse-hole; and on deck, and under the quarter, strange gleams of red light amid pitchy darkness, from engines, galley fires, lanterns; and black folk and white folk flitting restlessly across them."

"The strangest show: like a thing in a play," says every one when they see it for the first time. And when at the gun-fire one tumbles out of one's berth, and up on deck, to see the new island, one has need to rub one's eyes, and pinch oneself—as I was minded to do again and again during the next few weeks—to make sure that it is not all a dream. It is always worth the trouble, meanwhile, to tumble up on deck, not merely for the show, but for the episodes of West Indian life and manners, which, quaint enough by day are sure to be even more quaint at night, in the confusion and bustle of the darkness."

Those Dear Hills and That River

(Thoreau to R. W. Emerson at Concord)

Staten Island, July 8, 1843.

Dear Friends,—I was very glad to hear your voices from so far. . . . My thoughts revert to those dear hills and that river which so fills up the world to its brim,—worthy to be named with Minnie and Alpheus,—still drinking its meadows while I am far away. How can it run headless to the sea, as if I were there to countenance it? George Minot, too, looms up considerably, and many another old familiar face. These things all look sober and respectable. They are better than the environs of New York, I assure you. . . . Tell him to remain at least long enough to establish Concord's right and interest in him. I was beginning to know the man. In imagination I see you pilgrims taking your way by the red lodge and the cabin of the brave farmer man, so youthful and hale, to the still cheerful woods. And Hawthorne, too, I remember as one with whom I sauntered, in old heroic

times, along the banks of the Scamander, amid the ruins of chariots and heroes. Tell him not to desert, even after the tenth year. Others may say, "Are there not the cities of Asia?" But what are they? Staying at home is the heavenly way.

And least of all are forgotten those walks in the woods in ancient days—too sacred to be idly remembered—when their aisles were pervaded as by a fragrant atmosphere. They still seem youthful and cheery to my imagination as Sherwood and Barnsdale, and of far purer fame. Those afternoons when we wandered over

Montaigne's Marginalia

There is always something characteristic in a man's treatment of his books. Coleridge's marginalia on borrowed works, according to Lamb, were an ornament of value to his friends, if they were lucky enough to get the books back again. Poe's marginalia were of exquisite neatness, though in their printed form they were not very interesting. Thackeray's seem mostly to have taken the shape of slight sketches in illustration of the matter. Scaliger's notes converted a classic into a new and precious edition of one example, Casaubon's, on the other hand, were mere scratches and mnemonic lines and blurs, with which he marked his way through a forest. "None could read the comment save himself," and the text was disfigured. We may be sure that Montaigne's marginalia are of a very different value. As he walked up and down in his orchard, or in his library, beneath the rafters engraved with epicurean maxims, he jotted his thoughts hastily on the volume in his hand—on the Pliny or Suetonius, or Livy. His library was probably not a large one, for he had but a few favorite authors, the Latin historians, moralists, and anecdotists, and for mere amusement Terence and Catullus, Boccaccio and Rabelais. His thoughts fell asleep, he says, if he was not walking about, and his utter want of memory made notes and notebooks necessary to him. He who could not remember the names of the most ordinary tools used in agriculture, nor the difference between oats and barley, could never keep in his head his enormous stock of classical anecdotes and modern instances. His thoughts got innocently confused with his recollections, and his note-books will probably show whence he drew many of his stories, and the quotations that remain untraced. They will add also to our knowledge of the man and of his character, though it might seem difficult to give additional traits in the portrait of himself which he has painted with so many minute touches.

With the exception of Dr. Johnson, there is scarcely any great man of letters whom we are enabled to know so intimately as the *Steur de Montaigne*. He has told us all about himself; all about his age, as far as it came under his eager and observant eyes; all about the whole world, as far as it made part of his experience. —"Lost Leaders," Andrew Lang.

October

Soft days whose silver moments keep
The constant promise of the morn.
When tired equinoctials sleep,
And wintry winds are yet unborn:

—Robert Underwood Johnson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAR. 23, 1921

EDITORIALS

Mr. Hoover and American Commerce

MR. HOOVER seems disposed to live up to the popular expectation in the manner in which he is approaching his new work as Secretary of Commerce in President Harding's Cabinet. Not only has he gone promptly into the surveying of the possibilities of his new position. He has begun, also, to plan for the reorganization of his department on lines that were hinted at when his name was proposed for Cabinet membership. Better still, he has already moved in the direction of a better ordering of departmental affairs by proposing a division of the existing Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The activities of that bureau necessarily form two major groups. Mr. Hoover is apparently intending to recognize this fact by making each group a bureau in itself. With a Bureau of Foreign Commerce and a Bureau of Domestic Commerce, each concerning itself with the business of its special field, a clarifying of departmental procedure may be expected. Presumably there will be a new definiteness in the aim as well as the focus of particular phases of the work.

This sort of thing is merely common sense. It helps. Now, even more than before the war, it is probable that the department's activities with respect to the development of foreign commerce will tend to run on different lines from those having to do with domestic commerce. To keep them separate, in the first instance at least, will tend to promote intensive effort. It may be that this separation will make it easier for the Department of Commerce to work out a proper method of cooperation, with the Department of State, in that control of representatives abroad wherein the authority of these two departments overlaps. There must be cooperation of this sort in order to secure an effective public service. This cooperation must express itself in the activities of the consuls, commercial attachés, and trade commissioners. The two departments have too often worked at cross purposes. It is no overstatement to say that the public confidently looks to men like Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover to put an end to inefficiency of that sort by securing a broader handling of the situation and making necessary adjustments.

So far as there has been any intimation of Mr. Hoover's plans respecting the domestic situation, the keynote here is apparently to be coordination. Clearly the powers of developing domestic commerce, granted by the organic act of the department, are to be more aggressively employed. But as a means of achieving this end, Mr. Hoover, apparently, hopes to bring about a new coordination of various activities and systems that have been heretofore more directly related to some of the other departments of the government. He sees the transportation lines of the country as having a very important relationship to the development of commerce. So, in undertaking the latter, he thinks it will be advantageous for his department to have something to say about the use of such things as railroads, electric railways, inland water lines, and highways. He also feels that some of the duties now lodged with the Bureau of Markets belong properly within the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, since the marketing and distributing of produce has an intimate relationship to transportation.

The Bureau of Markets is at present linked up with the Department of Agriculture. So is the Bureau of Public Roads. Inland waterways are under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Railroads and electric lines are subject to the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the various steamship-lines are to that of the Shipping Board. But there should be no difficulty in securing all necessary coordination of these activities with the Department of Commerce. There will be no need to give that department complete control over the railroads, for instance. It would be only encumbered by undertaking to go into railroading, as such. Even the handling of rates would be foreign to its purpose. But the use of railroads as factors in the development of the commerce of the country is a special branch of the subject of railroading in which some influence by the Department of Commerce can doubtless be exerted beneficially. If the department can find opportunity to make a comprehensive study of this branch of the subject, it will contribute more than a little to the development of commerce. It can, perhaps, do good service in developing a closer and more intelligent cooperation between producers and shippers and the managers of transportation. There is a wide opportunity in the situation with respect to inland waterways. If it can bring about a better coordination between these lines of transport and the rail lines, it will have accomplished more than any other agency has yet been able to achieve. If, in addition, it can link up the highways of the country with the rail and water lines, it will have achieved something which has long been desirable. There is good sense in conceiving the agencies of transportation as a part of whatever is to be done to stimulate commerce. They are necessarily a part of it. Their relationship to such activities can best be taken advantage of, therefore, when it is frankly recognized and dealt with directly by those having the promotion of commerce in their special charge.

What Mr. Hoover will be able to do with aerial transportation can only be guessed at. Nobody, at this stage, knows anything definite about the commercial possibilities of air lines. That the Secretary has already given some attention to the outlook in this direction is apparent, and it is safe to say that he will undertake to correlate the air routes with the land and water routes in the new relationship which he plans to establish between his department and the factors of transportation.

The New Unionist Leader

SOME ten years or so ago, when Mr. Balfour resigned the leadership of the Unionist Party in Great Britain, there were two obvious candidates for the position, one

was J. Austen Chamberlain and the other was Walter Long. The party, however, was seriously divided on the matter. As one writer at the time put it, Mr. Long's friends did not want Austen Chamberlain, and Austen Chamberlain's friends did not want Mr. Long. In the end, neither Mr. Long nor Mr. Chamberlain received sufficient support to secure the place, and Mr. Balfour's successor was the political "dark horse" from Glasgow, Mr. Bonar Law. Now Mr. Bonar Law has resigned, and J. Austen Chamberlain, as every one seemed satisfied he would do, has succeeded to the position denied him ten years ago.

What the result of the appointment will be the future alone can show. From a party point of view the new leader is confronted by no easy task. The out-and-out Unionists are fully aware of the fact that they are "the backbone of the coalition," and for weeks and months past the political atmosphere has been filled with rumors to the effect that many of the "younger end" were growing impatient of coalition restraints, and much inclined to work for the establishment of a Unionist government "pure and simple." The new Unionist leader is, however, as far as it is possible to judge by his acts and his words, a thorough believer in the coalition. He joined the first coalition government in 1915, as Secretary of State for India, and, save for a break of a few months after his resignation from that office in 1917, he has been a member of the coalition government ever since. The very fact that Mr. Chamberlain has been elected leader, and elected unanimously, would seem to indicate that the Unionist Party formally renews its allegiance to the coalition, but how far Mr. Chamberlain will be able to control his followers it is not easy to say. Through years of extraordinarily efficient work Mr. Bonar Law has gradually attained to a position of prestige and influence with his party which would probably have been regarded as impossible, as far as he was concerned, ten years ago. Mr. Chamberlain also is a power to be reckoned with, but his most biased supporters would be obliged to admit that he is lacking in a genius for leadership, a qualification which his father, Joseph Chamberlain, possessed in such an eminent degree.

Mr. Chamberlain's claim to the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen, and it is by no means a small claim, is his whole-hearted devotion to work and the great measure of efficiency which arises from this devotion. In all his Cabinet appointments, Postmaster-General, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary of State for India, and, now again, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Chamberlain has shown himself efficient. He has also shown himself unwaveringly loyal to his official chief for the time being and to his colleagues. These are all excellent qualities, perhaps the best qualities possible for a leader of the Unionist Party at the present juncture.

The Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement

THE future alone can show what is the value of the trade agreement which has just been reached between Great Britain and Russia. As far as any real rehabilitation is concerned, everything will, of course, depend upon what Russia actually has to sell, and, on this point, opinions and statements are so various as to render any judgment regarding actual conditions very difficult, if not impossible. There are those who declare confidently that Russia manifestly has nothing, that Leonid Krassin, the Soviet envoy in London, is perfectly well aware of this, and that the only value of the treaty, in the estimate of the authorities at Moscow, is the fact that it amounts to a virtual recognition of the Bolshevik government by Great Britain. On the other hand, there are those who insist that Russia has large quantities of raw material available for export, that, in any event, once the bars are taken down, ways and means will be quickly found for exploiting the natural resources of the country, and that one of the surest ways to complete the overthrow of Bolshevism is to bring Russia, once again, into close touch with the West.

As to the agreement itself, it is mainly concerned, as was anticipated, with laying down what shall and shall not be done by the contracting parties. Thus, each country pledges itself not to engage in hostile actions against the other, and to refrain from conducting anything in the nature of official propaganda, the one against the other. The Russian Government, in particular, engages not to encourage the peoples of Asia in any form of hostile action against British interests or the British Commonwealth, especially in India and Afghanistan. The British Government makes a similar declaration concerning the countries which formed a part of the former Russian Empire. Then, all British subjects in Russia are to be permitted to return to their own country, whilst the same freedom is accorded to Russian subjects in Great Britain. Russian ships are to have free rights of navigation on all seas, and Russia agrees to clear the mines from the sea passages to all her ports. Authorized agents of either country, moreover, are accorded by the other full rights of residence and all the usual diplomatic immunities.

Not the least important feature about the agreement is the fact that it is to come into effect immediately. Within the next few months, therefore, some estimate ought to be possible as to how far Russia is in a position to resume her place in the world of commerce. Discussing the question, last autumn, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in London, Leonid Krassin declared that Russia was making every preparation so that, as soon as the blockade was actually lifted, she might be in a position to resume trade in as great a volume as possible. At that time, Mr. Krassin explained that a system had been evolved under which all trade with foreign countries would be concentrated in the hands of a special ministry having its headquarters at Moscow. Russia's purchases abroad would, he said, be confined to "absolute essentials," and her aim would be, by establishing credits in neutral countries, to avoid, as far as possible, any undue depletion of her store of gold. Russia, moreover, according to Mr. Krassin, was determined to buy goods as far only as she could meet their cost by an early return of exports. If such a policy can be actually carried out, the prospects for the future are not without promise.

Canada's Financial Position

IN THE course of his budget statement last year, Sir Henry Dayton, Canadian Minister of Finance, made it perfectly clear that the Dominion Government was prepared to make every effort to achieve a normal basis for the country's finances. The government's policy, he declared, was that there should be no more borrowing to meet the demands made upon the country, but that the sums required must be raised by taxation. Sir Henry Dayton has been as good as his word. In spite of the fact that the estimates for the coming fiscal year amount to \$582,062,698, no mention is made of a loan, and there is every prospect of the national obligation being met out of revenue.

As a matter of fact, this sum is about \$30,000,000 less than last year, and the substantial reduction thus represented is one of the most encouraging features of the new budget. Canada, in the matter of finance, has been nothing if not courageous. Not only did she bear her full share in the financial obligations of the war, but, within the past few years, she has taken over a large part of her immense railway system. The Canadian Government, today, is far and away the largest railway corporation in the world. Some idea of what this involves, and of the way in which Canadian expenditures have increased, during the past eight years, may be gathered from the fact that whilst the total disbursement, on all accounts, in 1914, was only \$186,000,000, this year the estimated expenditure on railways alone is about equal to that figure.

The Canadian railways are, indeed, in every sense of the word, an investment for the future. Their value must increase with the increase of population and trade, but at present the deficits on the Canadian National Railways and the Grand Trunk Pacific, including operating deficits, plus fixed charges, will amount during the current fiscal year, to about \$49,250,000, as compared with some \$47,000,000 last year. The government, moreover, is spending large sums on betterment. Of course, the railway requirements are not actually as great as they would appear to be. A certain portion of the vote is required for the purpose of providing funds owing to the government, and such adjustments are simply in the nature of bookkeeping requirements.

One of the largest single obligations which Canada has to meet is the interest on her national debt. This amounts at present to \$142,000,000, as compared with \$12,000,000 in 1914. The present national debt of Canada is well over \$3,000,000,000, but a considerable portion of this is revenue-producing, for, although the fact is not generally realized, Canada during the war lent money to many of the Allies. Great Britain borrowed considerably over \$300,000,000, whilst of the other Allies, Rumania, with a loan of \$22,000,000, is her largest debtor. The burdens imposed upon the Dominion by the war are indeed immense, but Canada, under the able guidance of Sir Henry Dayton, is meeting them in the right way, and, as a well-known Canadian financier remarked the other day, "no country is better able to overcome these burdens than Canada."

The Latest War Books

IN ORDER to sell war books now to the best advantage, publishers have to distribute the announcements and advertisements of them wisely, interspersing them with announcements of books on other attractive subjects for the relief of a public that is still rather war weary. Many of the new war books are disappointing. During the war the interest in the actual events was so tremendous that explanations of those events are now apt to seem tame. This is true even of the new books of Bernhardt and Ludendorff, though the shameless presentation of the German motives that rightly aroused the best efforts of the rest of the world should be instructive to all who are determined to find the true way to peace. To get the full meaning of such books, readers should turn to them after having been entertained by such personal experiences as those of Mrs. Asquith or Mrs. Sheridan. A reading of war books only is a dismal prospect.

One cannot expect too much, moreover, from the volume by Mr. Robert Lansing or that edited by Colonel E. M. House on the Peace Conference. Though these books doubtless say about all that it is possible to reveal, at this time, of the intrigues that have delayed actual peace, it is still too early for any full and impartial explanation of what took place. These volumes should, of course, be decidedly helpful to President Harding and his advisers in the new attempts of the United States to achieve a revised form of international cooperation. They should also show to readers more of the political situation that has kept the United States from ratifying the Peace Treaty and entering the League of Nations. Because of the personal points of view that they represent they will sell much more widely than the many new volumes by generals and admirals on specific phases of the war.

Most of these latter are too technical in treatment to make attractive reading. Admiral Sims was wise to secure the collaboration of a trained writer in the preparation of his book. If Admiral Jellicoe had done likewise, his newest accounts of British naval activities would be easier for the average reader to consider. Admiral Gleaves' account of the transporting of the United States troops to France and back should, however, be attractive to the millions of people whose sons, husbands, or brothers went overseas. A book is more generally interesting in proportion as it deals with the conditions which the men themselves experienced, rather than with the technique of war. Numerous books, large and small, on the technique of war are being published; but in a few years this technique will probably be superseded by entirely new methods. Thus these books will soon take their place with the many now unread works of a similar sort which have been the literary aftermath of all wars.

Hereafter both publishers and writers will need to have something really new to present to the world about the war in order to make the issuing of such books profitable. More than this, they will have to see to it that such books are well written, and with some attention to com-

position. One of the reasons why Lord Bryce's books, including his new volume on "Modern Democracies," sell so widely is that each chapter and paragraph is a finished piece of literary composition. His sentences convey his meaning to the reader with dignity and ease. That also is why his books have long been models for college classes in expository writing. Of how many current war books can this be said to be true? Unless a war book has some literary value, or deals with exceptionally interesting material, it will soon be forgotten.

Many of the latest war books, which it would be difficult for most people to read straight through from beginning to end, include, of course, much that both those who participated in the war and those who did not, will like to refer to. On an evening when a man has a quiet hour for reading, he may often wish to contemplate some phase of the war as represented in books, in order to understand better the conditions of the present. Those who are actively working in the readjustment of the world will need to be familiar with many important problems of the war. Thus war books will continue to be published; but those who are asked to read them hope that publishers and writers will henceforth give careful consideration to their literary quality.

Editorial Notes

EVERY one knows that the big Handley Page aeroplanes were almost ready to fly over Berlin and bomb that city when, fortunately for the Germans, the armistice was declared which ended the war. But everybody does not know that had the war continued, in all probability a device might have been employed permitting allied aeroplanes to fly with immunity over the German lines. And the system? Nothing but a form of camouflage in which the sponsor utilized the familiar knowledge concerning the physical characteristics of pigments and their differing powers of reflecting light. Applying this knowledge, it is possible to paint both a landscape and a portrait on the same canvas. In an ordinary light the landscape, say, would alone be visible, but looked at in a red light the scenery would disappear and the portrait would come into view. Thus, allied officers would only need to look at the camouflaged aeroplanes through binoculars fitted with red glasses to throw up the red, white, and blue circles of the Allies in place of the German cross! The wonder is that such a device was apparently never applied in the war.

ONE may smile at "grandmotherly" legislation, but it has its advantages, and the British Commonwealth seems to wish to use it in its best sense. A scheme of this nature has been laid before the council of the Royal Colonial Institute which has met with general approval. It is to provide suitable accommodation for overseas visitors who come to London with their families and find it difficult to get houses where the needs of parents and children are catered for. The conference of premiers during the coming summer makes the need the more urgent, and the promoters of the plan have decided to take some of the large houses available for the immediate future. Temporary guests, with their families, will find in them all they need for the enjoyments of their stay in London. Nurses for children, sewing maids, governesses, and so forth, will be supplied. It all promises a very happy, comfortable time in the old, grandmotherly country.

A PEACEFUL invasion of England has had its climax, the invader being Madame Bohn, who, as Mlle. d'Orliac, a girl not out of her teens and not knowing a word of English, came over to England and there and then resolved to found a French University in the land of her adoption. For this end she worked with indomitable courage, and her dream has been so well fulfilled that the other day a great company assembled with the Count de Saint Aulaire at its head, to declare the Institut Français open. The French and British governments were represented, and the rector of Lille University, the parent institution, was there. So was Princess Louise, bringing all kinds of gracious messages from the Queen of England. Altogether there was presented quite a good example of the story of the mustard seed and its moral.

GREAT BRITAIN is starting out to reconstruct agriculture on sound lines. Through its Ministry of Agriculture it is giving financial assistance to those former service men who wish to attend agricultural colleges. From this it will be seen that the country means to lay emphasis upon technical education, an object worthy of all the effort that may be expended upon it. But in building the industry anew the experience of other nations should not be overlooked, and that experience goes to show that making two potatoes grow where one grew before does not solve the problem if the great warehousemen are allowed to rule the market, by storing enormous supplies and maintaining prices out of all proportions to the value of the product they are selling.

AMONG the valuable gifts received during the past year by the trustees of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, England, is a bust of Oliver Cromwell by Edward Pierce, who lived till 1696, and so is thought to have been familiar with the Protector's appearance. In reading the annual report which has just been published, one cannot help regretting that such mines of wealth and delight should lie buried within a few feet of thousands of passers-by. During the year only 38,601 attendances were registered, and this number was an increase on the previous year, though when compared with the attendances at a cinema show it was poor enough.

THE decision recently taken by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the United States to base all its political efforts on justice, rather than any appeal to "womanhood as a class," is particularly welcome. Apart from the inherent rightness of such a course, it clears the path of many irrelevancies. As long as the demand for woman suffrage is based on justice, the task of its advocate is simple. But every one remembers the complications which ensued from the plea advanced in several countries that women should be given the vote as a kind of reward for "what they had done in the war."